### Unqualified **Admiration**

s dally expressed by Gentlemen of eknowledged judgment and most ustidious taste when inspecting our andsome and most complete line of

### IMPORTED SPRING SUITINGS!

Many of our new patrons, heretotor trading elsewhere, who have
been in the habit of paying from \$50
to \$75 for a Custom Suit, freely admit that our Goods, in point of Qualtly, are equal, if not superior, to any
thing they have ever seen, whilst in
thing they have ever seen, whilst in family depicted to see, which is the Yariety, Quantity, Elegance, and Prices, we offer inducements unapproachable by any other first-class establishment in this city.

We now employ five first-class Cus-om Cutters and an excellent force of ors, enabling us to execute orders promptly and to guarantee our work in regard to Style, Trimmings, and Finish as second to none produced on this Continent.

EXAMINATION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

POPULAR TAILORING HOUSE 179, 181, 183 Clark-st.,

Our Shirts are all made from good materials, and finished in the best possible manner. We carry in stock large lines of White and Fancy Shirts and Night-Shirts, in all sizes. They have no equal.

### WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 STATE-ST.

NCE VANE.

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and Wales.

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I--First Floor. Wholesale--Upper Ploors. CIGARS.

### EL PRINCIPE DE GALES

Cigar Factory OF KEY WEST.

Having secured the finest Vuelta Abajo lavana Tobacco, the Cigars of this Factory, der the world-known brands of

EL PRINCIPE DE GALES LA PERLA DE CAYO HUESO, d in quality and make by

ANTZLER & HARGIS, 119 Clark-st. IORWART & ROEHLING, 188 & 190 E. Randolph. V. I. SCHIMPFERMAN & SON, 172 E. Madison-st.

PINANCIAL.

# **COOK COUNTY**

The undersigned will receive until April 25 at 102, and thereafter until turther notice at 102%.

CHAS. HENROTIN, 108 Washington-st.
EDWARD 1. BREWEFER,
104 Washington-st.
GERHARD FOREMAN,
108 Washington-st.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

IRA HOLMES, Washington-st.

H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., cor. LaSalle. Bonds will be ready for delivery after April 20, a Co. 7s—maturing May 1, 1830—will be received in these at par and interest. Also, U. S. 4s at full the control of the con

DNEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. TURNER & BOND, 10 Washington-st.

## IN THE

**Tribune Building** A large Corner Office, with

Vault, on the Second Floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW, Room 8.

STATIONERY, &c. BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND PRINTING,

of Superior Quality and at Low Prices.
The J. M. W. JUNES Stationery and Print
Monroe and Dear FUR STORAGE.

ARTISTS ONLY EMPLOYED.

Seven of the most skillful an best-paid Cutters, sixty of the most skillful and best-paid Journeymen Tailors,

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### MOST STYLISH SUITS SPRING OVERCOATS

At the LARGEST CUSTOM Tailoring Establishment in the United States.

You are right. "Tis WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. that cannot find goods too costly for their patrons. FIVE DOLLARS PROFIT ON EACH SUIT made up in their Tailoring Department will make them rich. You can save from ten to twenty-five dollars on a Suit.

NO ONE can get up NICER Clothing. No one DOES get up NICER Clothing on the face of the earth than this same WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. Money is no object. The best help we WILL have; the best goods we WILL have.

All our business is done with one idea, that 'tis a question "simply" of "LIFE or DEATH," "SUCCESS or RUIN." Now, don't it seem as though such a house was a safe one for you to trade with?

The SECOND floor of our great building overflowing with the FINEST Woolens produced by the SKILLED hand of man. More than four times as many goods for

produced by the SKILLED hand of man. More than four times as many goods for you to select from as you will find in any

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. Are to-day the most successful Retailers of Men's and Boys' Outfittings in Amesica. Why is it so? "Sleepless Willoughby, Hill & Co.," "Tireless Willoughby, Hill & Co.," the hardest workers in the trade, constantly

Corner Madison and Clark-sts. 416 to 424 Milwankee-av.

Also, cor. Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st. OPEN TILL NINE AT NICHT.



# **FURNITURE**

We are exhibiting an entire new line of CHAMBER and PARLOR SUITS, which have never been equaled in point of style, elegance, and design. They are the skilled productions of the most celebrated manufacturers, giving the very FINEST EFFECT and the very best of work at a very moderate outlay. These goods need but to be seen to be admired and coveted, and are destined to have a large

## **EXQUISITE NOVELTIES**

In FANCY FURNITURE, too numerous to detail, but certain it is that our assortment is the largest in the country.

An early call of inspection is respectfully requested.

SPIEGEL & CO., 251 and 253 Wabash-av., NEAR JACKSON-ST.

CHOCOLATE.

### German **Sweet** Chocolate

The cheapest and best Sweet Chocolate in the market, the consumption of which has increased wonderfully since its introduction. If you wish a very palatable and delicious Chocolate at a moderate price, ask your Grocer for this brand, and see that none of the many imitations are offered you as a substitute.

Sold by Grocers and Confectioners Everywhere.

See that the name of S. GERMAN, Dor-

EDUCATIONAL.

### PRESIDENTIAL.

A Very Bad Outlook for Harmony at Syracuse To-Morrow.

Tilden Fully Determined on Carrying Things with a High Hand.

He Will Bar Out All Regularly-Elected Delegations Hostile to Him,

And Pack the Convention with Men of His Own Selection.

In Which Event There Will Be a Big Fight and an Extensive Bolt.

Belief in Washington that the Bolters Will Unite on Seymour.

How Sherman's Men Worked the Primaries in Ohio Last Saturday.

The Minnesota Boom for Windom Believed to Be a Cover for Grant.

NEW YORK.

TILDEN'S GREAT STRUGGLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 18.—Every indication points to the belief that Tilden will endeavor to carry the Convention, body, soul, and boots. The hypocritical assertion of the palsied perverter of Cipher alley that he cares more for harmony than his nomination is regarded as a clever dodge to secure sympathy. No one believes for an instant that the old man will withdraw. He is more eager for the candidacy now than ever before. It is the hight of his ambition to be placed before the people of the United States as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Tilden's advance guard, consisting of Herbert O. Thompson, Sheriff Rowe, George H. Powers, and John Fox, have arrived from New York, and are looking over the field. Thompson avers that Tilden will capture the Convention.

CERTAIN IT IS,
the sage of Gramercy will leave no stone unturned to gain his point. Heretofore Tilden's
strength has been in the country. The rural
districts are almost without exception against
him. Tilden's strength lies almost exclusively
in three factions in New York County and
Kings County, which includes Brooklyn, and Albany and Bensselaer Counties. In New
York, Kings, and Albany Counties, the
County Committees appoint the delegates instead of letting the people choose them. In the
rural counties the people vote for their own

stead of letting the people choose them. In the rural counties the people vote for their own tellers and inspectors. If the people had had a voice in New York, Kings, and Albany Counties, the result would have been the same as elsewhere, decidedly anti-Tilden; but Tilden controlled the organizations, and could name whoever he liked for delegates. The country, the old wire-pulier will find, is mighty, and it seems likely that it will prevail.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS are opposed to Tilden, and if the Convention leaves it to them to select the delegates to the National Convention Tilden will surely be defeated. The sage of Gramercy proposed to take away from the Congressional districts the power of choosing the delegates and confer it upon a committee of five. In order to appoint this Committee a resolution to that effect, would have to be offered in the Convention. The anti-Tildentes will fight this, and this will prove a test of the relative strength of Tilden and anti-Tilden.

Tilden.

The anti-Tilden men will attempt to secure the Convention at the outset. When the nomination for Chairman is made in the temporary organization it is understood that the Hon. William C. Ruger will rise and oppose it. Mr. Ruger defeated an effort of the ring to assume power in this manner at Albany, two years ago. If the regularly-elected delegates are allowed to take seats Tilden will not get the National candidates. Without doubt, however, the Tildenites will attempt to use the paper delegates. It is, of course, a question whether the Convention will not think more of harmony than causing a further split. If the anti-Tilden delegates should be allowed to cast their ballots in convention

allowed to east their bailots in convention

TILDEN WILL BE VOTED DOWN
in an emphatic manner. There is no doubt but
that the Committee will commit some highhanded operation. This has been a characteristic of the Tildenites from the start. If they
could not carry their point by fair means they
would by foul. The Tilden leaders will attempt
to enforce the unit rule. If paper delegates are
used the rule will be adopted, but if the
anti-Tilden delegates are admitted it will
be killed in spite of every effort to get it
through. Tilden claims the uninstructed delegates, but the anti-Tilden men affirm that onehalf of them will desert him when they reach
Syracuse and learn the feeling. The country
delegates are solid for harmony, and will permit
nothing to stand in the way of unity in the
party. For this reason a third convention must
be hold.

The Convention will not conclude, it is

nothing to stand in the party. For this reason a third convention must be held.

The Convention will not conclude, it is thought, before Thursday. Tuesday will be cocupied entirely with the temporary organization, which will be the scene of an intense struggle for supremacy. There are a large number of contesting delegates, who, with the paper delegates, will demand admission. The two elements will fight for the possession of the Committee on Contested Seats.

SEYMOUR.

ance of the Democratio nomination might strip
the Senator of some of his political strength.

HORATIO SEYMOUR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

UTICA, N. Y., April 18.—Gov. Seymour dislikes
very much to talk on the subject of the Presidency. He says he has retired from politics, and
prefers to spend his remaining days in the quiet
of his home. To hear him utter those words is
to believe him; but whether he would accept
the nomination to save his party, is a question
that he has only answered by saying that there
were men as good as and better than himself.

When Gov. Seymour says he does not want the
Presidency, I believe him; but I do believe that,
if he were convinced that his nomination would
save the Democratic party, he would accept the
candidacy. He is devotedly attached to his
party, and would sacrifice everything for its
salvation. Roscoe Conkling married Gov. Seymour's favorit isister: consequently the two
are brothers-in-law. Conkling is working with
might and main to put Grant into the Presidential Chair. If Gov. Seymour were to accept
the nomination, he might defeat "the greatest
effort of Conkling's life." If called upon by his
party, I think he would respond. He would not
hesitate to sacrifice his desires and preferences
to help the cause of the Democracy. Conkling's
plans and wishes in this respect would not influence him.

In my mind, the anti-Tilden delegates to the
Chneinnati Convention from this State will be
solid for Seymour.

ANTI-THIRD TERM.

THE GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 18.—The anti-third term organization, under the name of the National Republican League, begun in this city, and originally embracing only members among the Young Scratchers of New York and the young Republicans of Massachusetts, is assuming formidable proportions. Its object is to consolidate the anti-Grant forces to beat him at Chicago if possible, and at the polls if necessary. A correspondence has been initiated and maintained from Philadelphia, which is viewed as a headquarters to be consulted, and from which all preliminary steps are looked for in the action anticipated in the many States claimed to be in a state of rebellion against the third-term candidacy. The last meeting on Thursday night was important in the fact that a full and free consultation was held with Gen. Henderson, of Missourl, who has been traveling over the country at the instigation of Philadelphians prominent in the movement. His intercourse during the trip with the independent Republicans of the State of New York, with the young Republicans of Massachusetts and the other Eastern States, and his intimate personal knowledge of the anti-Grant movement in the States of Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, etc.

consin, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, etc.,
COMENTED WITH
the semi-avowed stand taken by the Secretary
of the Interior, which was fully commented
upon, rendered him a valuable counselor, and
gave great weight to the views expressed by
him upon the subject-matter of the consultation. It was decided that a committee should
represent the Republican League of this city at
the meeting to be held in New York on the 28d
inst., at which time an informal conference will

primary elections for ten years were drawn into the vortex, the Elders and Deacons of the the vortex, the Elders and Deacons of the churches joining in the movement, and for the time being doing the work usually accorded to politicians. The result is what might be expected politicians. The result is what might be expected under the circumstances, a triumph for Secretary Sherman,—that is, if the means adopted to bring about such a result are not taken into consideration. Alarmed at the outlook in Ohio, Secretary Sherman made a personal visit to this city, where the plans were arranged and means furnished to make a stand at the Capital of Ohio, with a river of breaking the Blaine movement in with a river of breaking the Blaine movement in with a view of breaking the Blaine movement in two separate parts. From the day Mr. Sherman was here, until last night,

was here, until last night,

HIS WORKERS PUT ON
a bold front, and laid claims to a solid delegation at Chicago. When the polls were opened
last night they were surrounded by large and
busy crowds and eager friends, while hacks and
carriages were driven hither and thither to
bring up the laggards. In several of the wards bring up the laggards. In several of the wards personal encounters among the leading citizens representing opposit interests were with difficulty avoided. Staid churchmen became enthused with ward politics, which at times threatened to gain the mastery over the Church and its teachings. Nothing so exciting in political affairs ever took place in this city. The means used by the friends of Secretary Sherman have never before been adopted here, and the unscrupulous manner in which the contest was carried on was a surprise to the oldest ward politicians in the city. Not only were Democratic salconkeepers supplied with funds, and open house kept so as to secure such interests for Mr. Sherman as possible, but Democrats were busily at work bringing voters to the polis. In one ward a Democratic ex-Councilman's salcon was a place of resort where every one who would vote for Sherman delegates was well cared for

every one who would vote for Sherman delegates was well cared for DURING THE DAY, and at night the men were marched in a body to the polis and voted. Not only was this program carried out all over the city, but it is an undisputed fact that Democrats were bired and voted in nearly every ward. This the Blaine men were not prepared for. In looking over the returns in the various wards, it is quite apparent that the Blaine delegates received nearly as many Republican votes as did the Shermanites. While Secretary Sherman will receive the vote of the Franklin County delegation to the State Convention, his victory cannot be considered in the light of an indorsement. He had laboring on his behalf every Republican paper in the city, the entire machinery of the State Government, and the public institutions, the Post-Office, the Pension Department, and Internal Revenue Service, as well as the combined influence of thirteen railroad corporations centering here. One of the chief arguments used was that it was only desired to give Secretary Sherman a complimentary vote, after which the Ohio delegation should be thrown solid for Blaine. Many votes were obtained in this manner, and others on personal considerations.

SINGULAR AS IT MAY APPEAR,

to the Chicago Convention, if there were the remotest possible chance of his nomination. Since the meeting of the Committee a number of country papers of a certain class have begun to boom for Windom; and the impression has been carefully created that the appearance of Minnesota at Chicago with a favorit male offspring of her own is not such a ridiculous impossibility after all.

secure in his own name. They intend that a Windom delegation from Minnesota to Chicago SHALL BE A GRANT DELEGATION after a simple complimentary vote. Look back to the beginning of this talk about Windom. It originated in a half-humorous after-dinner remark of Conkling, who would as soon have his hair cut as to think of anybody but Grant. If it had any serious significance, it was an attempt to lattach the Northwest through the name of a Senator who has done a great deal to develop its interests, and whose influence and popularity are not limited by State lines, to the triumphal car of the Grant boom,—to which, in truth, it was reluctant to harness itself directly. Windom is a loyal member of the old Senatorial group, and is sincerely in favor of the nomination and election of Grant. He would probably consent to be temporarily piaced in a faise position if by so doing he could advance the interests of his candidate. What his alleged candidacy means, then, is this:

candidate. What his sileged candidacy means, then, is this:

Those political managers who have arranged to send a Grant delegation from Minnesota to Chicago see a great deal in the State to make them doubt the success of their plans. There is a strong Blaine sentiment in the southern counties, and, in a less degree, all over this State,—the remains of the flery enthusiasm of 1876. There is a strong anti-Grant sentiment among the Germans of the Second District, and among thoughtful Republicans of all nationalities everywhere. There is a Washburne sentiment in Minneapolis, which does not want to wait until Grant is out of the way. There are a good many obstacles in the way of the second of the s

delegates to St. Paul, chosen at random, without instructions, and without a very clear notion of what they are here for, they will probably be clay in the hands of the potter. If they send delegates who fairly represent the popular sentiment of their various localities, and are prepared to make a proper effort to cause that sentiment to be respected, it will not be so easy to commit Minnesota to Grant, either directly or under cover of Windom. The delegates are not chosen by the Congressional Districts in Minnesota, but by the Convention as a whole; but local shades of opinion can secure recognition if they fight for it.

There is a good deal of evidence that the counties understand the situation, and are shaping their course accordingly. Blaine's friends are moving. Of course nobody antagonizes the Windom boom; but a number of papers have significantly declared for Windom,

WITH BLAINE AS SECOND CHOTCE.

These are not confined to any part of the State,

WITH BLAINE AS SECOND CHOICE.

These are not confined to any part of the State, though several are in the southern counties. One is in Stearns County, north of here. A Democratic newspaper in Mankato expresses the belief that Blaine's interests are steadily advancing in that section. This is certainly true of the whole State. The example of Iowa has had a powerful influence, and nobody has forgotten how Minnesota clove to Blaine and grieved at his defeat in 1876. The southern counties are in close sympathy with Iowa, and, if they were politically attached to that State, would have swollen the 700 Blaine votes in the Des Moines Convention. They will probably bring the same sentiment to St. Paul. There is good reason to believe that the delegates from most of the southern counties, and from some others, will be Blaine men, or possibly Windom men, with Blaine as a second choice. Against these will be the bulk of the delegates from St. Paul and Minneapolis; and with them will be the anti-Grant men with no particular candidate, whose number will not be insignificant. If the counties do their duty, and are not caught napping, there will be opposition enough here to counties do their duty, and are not caught nap-ping, there will be opposition enough here to prevent the choice of an unanimous Grant dele-gation, and to fill a Windom delegation with a respectable number of delegates whose second choice will be Blaine, or at least not Grant. Thus the returns from the County Conventions be-tween now and May 19 will have a good deal of interest.

ILLINOIS.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PRAINVIEW, Ill., April 18.—At the Township County Convention to select delegates to the Macoupin County Convention, an informal ballot was taken for choice on Prosidential candidates, which resulted in this proportion: Blaine 24, Grant 21, Edmunds 12, and Washburne 3 votes; Rinaker for Governor.

DU PAGE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WHEATON, III., April 18.—The Du Page County delegation stands Washburne, one: Blaine, one; and Grant, three; and not all for Grant, as pre-

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

HOW HIS CANDIDAGY AND HIS ALLEGED UNWILLINGNESS ARE REGARDED BY HIS MOST INTIMATE FRIENDS IN VERMONT.

St. Albams (Vr.) Messenger, April 18.

The following was telegraphed by Forbes
from Burlington to the Boston Journal yesterday. It accords substantially with expressions
in private letters which we have received from
Senator Edmunds. It is noticeable that the
Blaine organs are very solicitous that Senator
Edmunds personal wishes should be heeded by
the party. We are duly grateful for their interest in his behalf, but the highest duty of good
Republicans is to their party as the best means

est in his behalf, but the highest duty of good Republicans is to their party as the best means for the good of the country; hence, "will he nil he," we must have the best man. Forbes' dispatch is as follows:

"The various statements that have been made, purporting to represent Senator Edmunds' position relative to the candidacy for the Presidential nomination, have prompted the correspondent of the Journal to ascertain his true position on this question from parties holding confidential relations with the Senator, and to whom his views have recently been imparted and are clearly understood. The statement recently made by the Washington correspondent of the Tribuse, that the Vermont friends of Senator Edmunds suggested to a Representative in Congress that he accept the leadership of the Vermont delegation to Chicago, in order to present and press the name of Senator Edmunds for the consideration of the Convention,—and that Senator Edmunds told this member his only wish was that if he went, he should make it herees

NOTES.

TROUBLE AHRAD FOR CINCINNATI.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—Senator Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, is expected here to-morrow, when the question of the refusal of the Cincinnati Council to give proper press facilities for the Democratic Convention will be taken into immediate consideration. The general impression here is that prompt measures will be taken to summon the full Committee or to obtain the consent of a majority to a change of place. The remark has been made here to-night that Senator Barnum is not buying any of the kind of guies who seem to be standing in the way of telegraphic facilities for the Convention.

INDIANA.

To the Better of The Chicago Tribuna.

REMBARE, Ind., April 17.—The statement of Stephen A. Douglas, made at the Grant meeting, that "Indiana was always just going to go Republican, but never did," is grossly unjust and untrue. Since 1880 the Republicans have carried the State most of the time, and have had the Governor twelve out of twenty years. It is well known that it was the odium attached to Grant's second term that defeated the Republicans in 1878; and it is equally well known that the pure and clean Administration of President Hayes has made it reasonably certain that Indiana will go Republicans in this State is this: With Grant as the candidate, the State will certainly go Democratic; with Sherman, the State to would be doubtful; Blaine would provably carry the

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 18.—A case of suicide from Pike Township, ten miles north of Indianapolis, was reported to-day. Henry Heather was found dead in his barn, having hung himself in a fit of despondency. He was 60 years old, and leaves a wife who has been an invalid for years.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The Chinaman recently arrested at Saucellito charged with the murder of Mr. Severance, of that place, a few days ago, committed suicide in his cell this afternoon by hanging himself, making a rope from strips of his bedding.

ATTACKED BY A MOB.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 18.—This afternoon, while the Gray Invincibles, a colored military rganization, with Robert Bryan Post No. 8, A. R., were on their return from the funeral advanced control of the colored colore

DARING BALLOON ASCENSION. DARING BALLOON ASCENSION.

St. Louis, Mo., April 18.—Nell Brayton made another balloon ascension from here in fine style and a high wind at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon, and at 4:50 was seen passing over Bunker Hill, Ill., twenty-eight miles distant, from 'half to three-quarters of a mile high, going due north. Instead of a basket he used trapeze rings and was dressed in tights, and when last seen here was hanging by his feet head down, sailing at a rate of about forty miles per hour.

GONE TO QUARANTINE.

SAN PHANCISCO, April 18.—The stee
of Peking arrived this evening from H
and Yokobama. fiving the yellow fla-

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Toronto, April 18.—The condition George Brown, who was shot a shot one Bennett, is to-night concritical. He has been delirious at the past four days, and his medical attempts to the past four days, and his medical attempts to the past four days.

will be a greater treat still.

The Government has announced it to introduce this session a bill for the of the rates of telegraph-messages; make provision for the acquisition graph lines by the Government, considered advisable at any time in The following is the full text of t ment resolutions concerning the

SCHOOL FOR HOMELESS GIRLS,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribana
Dispatch, 10., April 18.—Mrs. John L. 1
day addressed a multitude of people of

DETERMINED THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY AND THE PERSON OF THE

#### RELIGIOUS.

The Tribulations and the Successes of Charity.

Plan of Salvation According to the Methodist Church.

A Ministerial View of Thomas Paine, " A Neglected American Hero."

-Election of Bishops, Etc.

Meeting of the Cook County Bible Society-The Work Accomplished

CHARITY.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at the Contral Music-Hall, taking as his text: The greatest of these is charity.—L. Cor.,

ick Paul has placed in the centre of his cana, and upon whose forehead he has placed a
wm, but it is my wish to speak of the trials
d tribulations through which this same charity
st pass. Perhaps this trouble comes in obedice of the maxim, "Uneasy lies the head that
ars a crown." Be the philosophy what it may,
christian goddesa, if we may use such a
rase, has not had a peaceful career through the
rid, but has been compelled to "suffer long"
d still be kind,—a situation that tests love to the
cernost. If one will see this benevolent being
some of her hours, and will see the beggar in most. If one will see this benevolent being me of her hours, and will see the beggar in of his hours, one will with difficulty decide h is the more to be pitied, the charity or eggar. Paul says, "Charity is not proud, not boast." No! because she is mortified many failures that her pride is wonder-toned down and her boostings are post-i until she may see what the end may be, ast in our day love's tailures see to it that mail have no vanity.

city, from its accidental relations to a minimity, became accidentally related to distribution of money and goods; and past few years has, through its "Relief d Society," been a student of the hope pair, the good and bad, that attend all ring. As the scientific minds have the origin of species, as Watt over the steam-engine, as a studied the stars, as the alchemist atd to find what would change stones into this applicant for help has our "Relief to this applicant for help has our "Relief learning the time for the dollar to be apto be withheld. Details cannot be given at those careful men, after years of such unce as few men have enjoyed, have I the general conglusion that beggary has a regular art, and that its legerdemain synaked along with that of the magicians shows or of romance. Beggary is an un-

host taken good root, to poll out a few stalks where there were more than three or four in a fill. It had been learned how many plants the seil would a similar despotism run along the great rows of human beings out rollings and seminaries that are longing to be founded; for a few hundred years of reading and observation might begin to teach society how many institutions of learning there should be to the square, mile. When Paul said that the hundred separate that are longing to be founded; for a few hundred years of reading and observation might begin to teach society how many institutions of learning there should be to the square, mile. When Paul said that the hundred highest forms of her work, her great days and great feeds, and in his rapture over the ideal forgot low easily she might be imposed upon, and be made to lay the foundations of ideas that out in to be permitted to die.

It seems obvil as that charity made is a sentiment and does girl know the wise and the univest. Honose it some to pass that the marriage altar, where young hearts join in sentiment, is often a place where they jay the basis of unhappiness, because the scene is managed by the sentiment where you have been sent to the sent men and the sent many the sent men and the s

wider form of the sentimental. Self-consciousness should make room for a consciousness of others and of the world. There should no longer be any vanity to be gratified, or fame to seek. To him who should then begin to devise and execute something for his village or his city, or country, happiness will begin to come in by a new gate, and a gate of pearl it will be indeed. Old age and second childhood come rapidly when the mind quits all great employment, and begins to ask a staff to keep it company out for a short walk in the sunshine. But days are added to him, and to him second childhood never comes, who makes even inte years gird themselves for new undertakings. These great toilers do not wither and fade; they run without weariness to the end and are translated at last. Like the ideal friend of Horace, these come to Heaven, but they get there late. This earth long detains them, so fond is it of its benefactors.

Are any coming along to fulfill these colored outlines? Yes; some are coming. The powerful common sense of out era is not a rationalism in religion alone, nor in politics alone, nor in mechanism alone, but in all human affairs, and, therefore, in charity. Heason will throw just as much light upon benevolence as it throws upon the machine-shop, or the highway, or the commerce of land and sea. The quality of this grace will be improved, and the number of rich men who will fling immense sums to the public will increase. Not all our men of wealth will found institutions of public usefulness and happiness, but the average of this benevolent number will rise ever higher, and from a multitude which grow larger and richer each year there will step forth a few more excellent than the rest, who will find their glory in the glory of man and their happiness in the happiness of others. It should be a pleasant sight to note how many are amassing wealth in these ways, so long as they are combining such success and honor, for it is inevitable that some of these will say at last to society. "Thou didst furnish the are

SALVATION.

THE PLAN AS THE METHODIST CRURCH UNDERSTANDS IT.

The Rev. John Williamson, pastor of the First M. E. Church, preached yesterday morning, taking as his text: taking as his text:

Ye are bought with a price; be not ye servants of men.—II. Cor., vis., 23.

Certain familiar terms, atonement, redemption, reconciliation, etc., are interchangeably employed in speaking of the salvation of the human soul. They serve not far from equally well as used by received people. It is not not human soul. They serve not far from equally well as used by practical people. It is not possible to employ one of these commanding words in the fullness of its meaning without stating the principles defined by the others when they are appropriately employed. When the atonement prevails for me, when I am redeemed, and when my God is reconciled, then is my soul saved. In my sermon this morning, therefore, the theological discriminations admissible to distinguish these terms will not be made, but they will be practically turned to make clear the plan of human salvation as it is understood by the Methodist Church. The World of God, let the plan of human salvation as it is understood by the Methodist Church. The Word of God, let it be remembered, states its marvalous unity of purpose in quite exhaustless detail. I want to say at the beginning of my sermon that the Methodist Church understands the plan of sal-vation as the Word of God teaches it. She re-joices in being an unprogressive Church doc-trinally. The faith once delivered to the saints is still good enough for her. She is firmly joices in being an unprogressive Church doctrinally. The faith once delivered to the saints is still good enough for her. She is firmly minded that Infinit mercy cannot reoffer more advantageous terms to sinners. So immovably conservative is she in doctrinal opinion, that she confidently believes and zealously teaches that God's first idea of how to save lost men must have been His best. The unwasting rock on which she stands, and means to stand through all her earthly henceforth, is that Infinit wisdom was behind infinit grace in God's first offer to sinners. Methodism believes, if the "progressive" theologians are right, that finite intelligence, living for a moment of time, is able to flash surprises of information upon the Infinit intelligence whose attribute is diernity. But this is an absurdity which none but the half-educated in critical thinking can credit. Progressive "thinkers" in Christian theology are they who think human nature has changed of late, and that God is getting wiser as He gets older! And yet I am positive that no student ever studied the long history of a race without being impressed with the unbroken continuity of human nature, nor ever indulged once in elementary reflections upon the constitution of the Divine mind without agreeing that eternity cannot ripen with the flight of ages, nor the re-

(e) Culture can never answer as a substitute

(e) Culture can never answer as a substitute for Christ.

6. Men are saved by the blood of Christ. Acts, xx., 23: "Take heed, therefore, unly yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers to feed the Church of God, which he hath purchased with His own blood." Heb., ix., 12: "Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by His own blood He entered in once into the Holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us." I. Peter, i., 18: "But with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without spot and without blemish." Rev., v., 9: "And they sang a new song, saying, Thou art worthy to take the Book, and to open the seals thereof; for thou wast slain and heat redeemed us to God by thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation."

Now, these words of God warrant us in saying:

Now, these words of God warrant us in saying:

(a) Men are educated by the life of Christ, but saved by His blood.

(b) He is not a Methodist preacher who fails to preach salvation through the blood of Christ.

(c) The doctrine of the blood alone can suitably nourish the Church.

(d) Man's salvation was purchased for him at Infinit cost.

(e) Christ died not for His own sin, but for those of mankind.

(d) Man's salvation was purchased for him at infinit cost.

(e) Christ died not for His own sin, but for those of mankind.

(f) The new song of the redeemed in glory is the song of the victorious blood.

7. The characteristics of the plan of salvation are glorious. Heb., ii., 3: How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation; which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that beard Him." Tim., ii., 10: "Therefore I endure all things for the elect's sake, that they may also obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus with eternal glory." Jude, iii.: "Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints." Isaiah, ii., \$; "For the moth shall eat them up like a garment, and the worm shall eat them like wool: but My righteousness shall be forever, and My salvation from generation to generation." Heb., v., 9: "And being made perfect, He became the Author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey Him." Rom., i., 16: "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." I. Cor., i., 18: "For the preaching of the Cross is to them that perish, foolishness; but unto us which are saved, it is the power of God."

The glorious characteristics of Gospel salvation thus enumerated by the Holy Ghost, I may propositionally epitomize:

(a) The Gospel of our salvation is God's idea of greatness of scheme.

(b) It shall wear by God's appointment a crown of eternal glory.

(c) It is a benediction of Divine grace from which no soul is excluded.

(d) It shall wear by God's appointment a crown of eternal glory.

(e) It is finit Author breathed into it the permanence of His own eternity.

(f) It is the power of the Infinit God at the command of human faith.

(h) To neglect this Gospel.

(i) God Himself was the first preacher of this glorious salvation.
(j) We are all commanded to contend with supreme zeal for this Gospel.
(k) It will at last reduce everything else to inferiority and submission.
(l) God agrees to sustain His salvation in none but obedient souls.

Inferiority and submission.

(I) God agrees to sustain His salvation in none but obedient souls.

(m) Need a star of the sixth magnitude apologize for admiring the noon-day sup?

(n) Gospel light illumines believers and blinds the unsubmissive and faithless.

(c) To see the sunshine it is only necessary to open one's eyes. Light needs no persuasion to touch the vision through unclosed eyelids!

8. Christ's salvation is of preeminent practical utility. I. John, Ili, 5: "And we know that He was manifested to take away our sins, and in Him is no sin." I. Cor., 1, 21: "For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishnoss of preaching to save them that believe." Ezek., XXXVI., 29: "I will also save you from all your uncleanness; and I will call for the corn, and will increase it, and lay no famine upon you." Col., Il., 15: "And having spoiled principalities and powers, He made a show of them openly, triumphing over them in Himself." Heb., Il., 14. 15: "Forasmuch, then, as the children are partakers of fiesh and blood, He also Himself likewise took part of the same: that, through death, He might destroy him that had the power of death; that is, the Devil. And deliver them who, through fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to bondage." Hom., y., 9: "Much more, then, being now justified by His blood, we shall be saved from wrath through Him." I. Thess., il., 10: "Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holly, and justly, and unblamably we behaved ourselves among you that believe." Gal., 1, 4; "Who gave Himself up for our sins, that He might deliver us from this present evil world, according to the will of God, and of our Father." Lixenet. Al., 74: "That we should be saved from the hand of all that hate us. That He would grant unto us, that we being delivered from the hand of the wicked, our enemies, might serve him without fear." John, ii., 18, 17: "For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world to condemn.

men, who shall be able to teach others also."

II. Cor., ii., lis: "For we are unto God a sweet savor of Christ, in them that are savod, and in them that perish." Hev. vii., 10: "And cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sittest upon the throne, and to the Lamb. Rev., Xiz., i: "And after these things I heard a great voice of much people in Heaven, saying." Alleiulial Salvation, and rivry, and honor, and power unto the Lord our God."

These words of God contain much solemn advice to ministers:

(a) They are always to preach on the subject of the soul's salvation;

(b) The plan of salvation he is to find in the Word of God.

(c) Salvation is solely for the remission of sin and the regeneration of the sinner.

(d) True ministers are in a peeuliar sense servants of Almighty god.

(e) The one work of a Christian minister is to show sinners the way of salvation.

(f) A minister cannot save; he can only warn, urge, persuade.

(g) A sinner lost through ministerial unfaithfulness drags that misister down with him to the pit of eternal ruln.

(h) A minister must not only settle his own account with God, but as well the accounts of all whom his remissness mined.

(g) Pulpit appoals should recognize man's conscious personal freedign.

(k) Ministerial perseavariety.

(h) Pulpit appoals should recognize man's conscious personal freedign.

(k) Ministers may seek to stir the sinners of a community to a laudable competition to each gain the highest spirituality in the neighborhood (1) Ministers must first experience the salvation they would urge others to accept.

(m) No hypoerisy so painful, and no self-degradation so sure, as the consciousness of pleading in behalf of an unfelt-state of character.

(n) The salvation a minister commends he must first jonyfully receive.

(o) God agrees to spirituality in the neighborhood (1) Ministers may seek to stir the sinners of a community to a laudable competition to each gain behalf of an unfelt-state of character.

(n) The sole business of a Methodist preacher and

THOMAS PAINE. The Rev. Brooke Herford, of the Church of the Messiah, delivered the third of a series of ectures on "The Four Centenaries of 1880" last evening, his subject being "Thomas Paine: One of America's Neglected Heroes." In spite of the unfavorable atmospheric conditions wit

or the untravorable atmospheric conditions with-out, his audience was a large one.

Before proceeding to the lecture, and in the course of the introductory services, the reverend gentleman said there were just two passages in the Bible that Paine thought worth anything,— one of them the Nineteenth Psalm, which he proceeded to read. one of them the Nineteenth Psaim, which he proceeded to read.

To do some great and brilliant thing, the lecturer began, was a responsible matter. Too many great lives had been sported by some weakness,—the greatness had not held out to the end. Justice, which Paine had received in the country measures required that his life. glorious history of this country was recognized in his day but now almost forgotten, and, it

in his day but now aimost forgotten, and, it must be admitted, forgotten partly owing to religious prejudice. And this was not much to be wondered at, though the storm which had provoked it—the publication and dissemination broadcast of the "Age of Reason"—had long since subsided.

The lecturer's judgment of the man was not as entirely like that formed by some of his champions. He was one of those electric men, of sharp, clearly-drawn opinions, restless in his disposition, and, later on, egregiously egotistical. In his latter days, naturally, he became soured and morose. Such were the defects in an otherwise great character.

The lecturer briefly referred to his subject's biography, crediting him with the possession of no mean amount of selentific knowledge,—in which respect he somewhat resembled Edison,—and, above all, crediting him for his wonderful power in making telling statements. His separation from his wite the lecturer attributed to his inherent restlesness, adding that there was no charge of immorality whatever. His talents brought him into the lists of public men,

The state of the following of the state of t

ing ways, as had been alleged, or that he exhibited any death-bed remorse for what he had written. In regard to the latter elaim, at least, the evidence was all the other way. Now was the time to do him justice,—not as a religious here at all, for the more the attempt to win him recognition was based on that ground the more it would fall. That part of his life-work was the poorest, the narrowest, the most prejudiced of all. In came when his best days were past. Let his best, then, be recalled, and remembered, and honored. Let it be remembered in the history of this Nation that, in those times that tried men's souls, it was he who struck the key-note of independence and followed it up with ringing tones that led America to fight through for it to the end. In these days, when history showed what a mighty Nation was being born in that struggle, and what a mighty boon to the world came of it; in those days, when the story of those times had become a solemn thing, and the name of the very humblest man who spoke or thought bravely in that day was honored by some niche in the memories of a grateful land, let Patne's name take its rightful place once more. For surely, whatever smaller, weaker things he did afterwards, in that time he bore a conspicuous part, and bore it bravely and well, and for that time at least those words of his were true,—words with which, as expressing at least the world is my country; to do good my religion."

THE METHODISTS.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.
CINCINNATI, O., April 17.—This city is soon to CINCINNATI, O., April 17.—This city is soon to be honored with the presence of a large number of the prominent men in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The law-making body of this Church is the General Conference, composed of both ministers and laymen, delegated by their respective conferences to represent them. There will be about 400 of these delegates, and besides them about fifty fraternal delegates from other branches of the Methodist Church and other denominations. All these delegates are to be entertained, not at their own expense, but by denominations. All these delegates are to be entertained, not at their own expense, but by the Methodists of Cincinnati. To provide for this and make other needed arrangements, a General Conference Association was formed, the leading committee of which was that on Entertainment of Delegates, composed of the pastor and three members from each society. This Committee have so far succeeded that the delegates are nearly all provided for in Methodist families, and all will be before the Conference opens.

ence opens.

The General Conference Association has se-

ence opens.

The General Conference Association has secured Pike's Opera-House for the use of the Conference. This hall will accommodate all who may wish to attend, except on special days, such as that on which Bishops and other officials will be elected; or when the very distinguished orators of the Church, such as Bishop Simpson, Dr. Warren, Dr. Curry, Dr. Fowler, and others, are expected to speak. The private boxes have been rented, and seats are to be reserved for those who entertain delegates,—one seat for every delegate.

The expense of the General Conference to Cincinnati Methodism, outside of the entertainment of delegates, will be about \$3,000; to the denomination at large about \$40,000.

The General Conference is an important ecclesiastical body,—as much so perhaps as any in the world,—and it is expected that the coming one, to be held from May 1 to about June 1, will be among the most important in the history of the denomination. There are abundant surmises and suggestions as to what the Conference will do and as to what it ought to do. Just at this time Cincinnati is the point at which the opinions of the leading minds throughout the connection centre, and more is known here of what is contemplated than perhaps why where else.

The death of Bishops Janes, Ames, and Haven, and the increase of Conferences and episcopal labor in the Methodist Church, make AN ELECTION OF NEW BISHOPS

an absolute necessity. At such times—that is, when next intensity are readed to the fivercogning—the powers of the libracy, to the fivercogning—the powers of the libracy, to the fivercogning—the powers of the libracy and the control of the contro

Fuller, and Mass, FOR THE VARIOUS EDITORIAL POSITIONS

xtension, and generally would pre me to two years; and they will de

tion favoring extension. There is the antalk of making the Presiding Eldership electrically a question has been before the Church in and again, and, judging the future by the partial remain unchanged. BIBLE SOCIETY.

FINAL ACTION ON THE Special Disputch to WASHINGTON, D. C., atives of the Northe morrow take final and bill to extend the tim that road. The indicate the Committee is full—some time—the bill will evening at the Second Presbyter Committee, but it is Committee does not is whatever either or treet. The attendance was fair, o street. The attendance was fair, consent the threatening state of the weather. The Rev. J. Monro Gibson opened the proceedingly reading an appropriate passage from the Ina. and, after a fervent prayer, stated the report of the Secretary was the first order of busies. Mr. George C. Cook, President of the forey, and Mr. T. B. Carter, who for forty years in filled the position of Secretary of the open July 1 will be eq and Mr. T. B. Carter, who for forty year is filled the position of Secretary of the em-ization, took seats upon the platter, and Mr. Carter began the reading of his rept. The document was very lengthy, and from a are given the following historical and statistic data. The formation of the Society was lette-tempted in 1837. For some reason there was lack of interest manifested, and it was not until confirming the title of all the lands along the will at that time have will include the two se-of construction. The that their charter differ this their charter differ

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by the leading men of ber of members of record against it by bo difficulty which preses proposed rule consists meet the case of two from the same State, be counted and what tegal vote? There is ion, especially among the lon. Some hold that to decide, and that bo our in the decision be Others insist that there to decide between contact that must be left there is so much confi is a very strong probal.

NORTHER

WHERE CONTAGIOUS

good deal of detailed in inquiry and by personal the circumstances atter the disease in the local He submits no reflection and makes no recomment is chiefly valuable as about of the district within we present confined. He subis investigations as for my investigations thus foreign plague actuals in the following States; field County: New York, Putnam, Kings, and Quesey, Atlantic, Gloucestic field Counties; Pennsylvania, Morris, Essex, Unito Counties; Pennsylvania, Montgomery, Bucks, Le Delaware, Lancaster, Maryland, Carroll, Balcedl Counties.

NOTES A Brecial Dispatch to WASHINGTON, D. C., A and Robert C. Winthrop desk of Jefferson should with the same ceremonic entation of the sword staff of Franklin, the him of Franklin of Franklin of Representative Tom here and house to the Sen from Massachusetts, and from of Architecture of the Department of the Depart

#### WASHINGTON.

Considering New Plans for Counting the Electoral Vote by Congress.

The Greatest Difficulty in the Way Contesting Returns from One State.

Differing Opinions Whether Congress Can Decide or the State Itself.

Action to Be Taken To-Day on the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill,

An Investigation into Cattle Disease Now

Existing in Eastern States. ELECTORAL VOTE.

perhaps because many of anticipated. Arthur be returned to the North-leage. Dr. Daniel Curry seditorship of the New Jears twas superseded by Dr. o be a call for Dr. Fowler Episcopacy or missionary.

OCIETY.

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the weather. The Rev.
hed the proceedings by
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reet, William H. Brown t. Among the officers in appear the names of the Rev. Mr. Stocking of Carpenter, and Tuthill sizens in after years.

Nelson, Treasurer, was tarry's report. It states f the Society since its ingoling the second of the 178,857 fames during these years, 33,of Bibles. Since 1846 the reland, Erie, Oswego, and meaning the second of the 178,857 fames during these years, 34,of Bibles. Since 1846 the reland, Erie, Oswego, and meaning the second of the work and the work and the work and the work and the work of the fit of the society of the the amount of \$5,000, d. The total number of the life of the Society ultous grants to various year amounted to \$48, because indebted to the fit of the work accordebrs, and noted the inthe various hospitals ions of the city, the Correction, and the suprarious railroads, which are of nearly every line and the various position. L. Patton, D. D., then Immo, taking as his text, res." He said it was the vid mind of Luther and of Protestantism, which is so long as ft upheld the and Luther, when he fitigation before a sortions, taking as his text, res." He said it was the vid mind of Luther and of Protestantism, which is of one of faith must be ying, of the day, that eir profession and fait, was therefore utterly seeptible of proof that lated fact in the His glorious preceptive was and structure, and its the world Christianity, tioular type of Christianity, the content of the content of the content of the soul of the work of the unity of and structure, and its the world Christianity, thoular type of Christianity, the content of the soul of the so

e inspired, as claimed, on to everyday life, and as about time that the mandments and the should go through the iffest growth of ration-that the Bible was bethe current literature lind, not such as to dis of the growing generat very much was found ary and uninterestwarned his audience his idea. Just in product the sould be so

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hen took up the subject hen took up the subject public achools, and put there in ail its major appear as a supplinate of growing and budding promised a sure rewardsings. He thought the far distant when the land would translation of the haracterized as the irety that had appeared nalation was offered to ing world. He dosed mountain of unbedief its stead would appeared to its stead would appeared to leave the subject of the could pass a broad high-

PLANS FOR COUNTING IN THE FUTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The Democratic members of the Committee on Rules of the House and Senate have long been trying to adopt a pian for counting Electoral votes. They start with the assumption that nothing that the Democrats approve—even Senator Edmunds' will will receive the approval of the President of the votes of the Republicans in Congress. Therefore the joint rules is the only alternative left to them. What this shall be is the problem. At a conference held yesterday it was agreed as a basis that no vote of a State shall be rejected except by the concurrence of the two Houses. This differs materially from the old twenty-second joint rule, two Houses. This differs materially from
the old twenty-second joint rule,
which provided that the vote of a
State might be rejected on the objection of one
House. This rule was of Republican origin, and
some of the Democratic members of the House
sules Committee favor readopting it. They are
not sustained in this position by any considerable number of Democrats in either House, and

by the leading men of the party. A large number of members of the present Senate are on record against it by both vote and speech. The dimentity which presents itself in forming the proposed rule consists in founding a provision to meet the case of two contesting sets of Electors from the same State. How shall the legal vote be counted and what shall decide which is the legal vote? There is a wide difference of opinion, especially among the Senators, on this question. Some hold that Congress has the power to decide, and that both Houses ought to concur in the decision before the vote is counted. Others insist that there is no right in Congress to decide between contesting sets of Electors, but that must be left to the States. Indeed, there is so much contilet of opinion that there is a very strong probability that no action will be taken and that the whole matter will be left where it is. BULE WAS ALWAYS VERY SEVERELY CRITICIZED

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

PHAL ACTION ON THE EXTENSION OF CHARTER.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The representatives of the Northern Pacific Railroad are very hopeful that the Senate Committee will tomorrow take final and favorable action upon the bill to extend the time for the construction of that road. The indications are, they say, that if the Committee is full—which it has not been for some time—the bill will be approved. No such action is anticipated however, from the House Committee, but it is claimed that the House Committee does not represent the House. But whatever either or both of these Committees may do, the Northern Pacific. mittees may do, the Northern Pacific representatives are of the opinion that here will be no action at this session that can there will be no action at this session that can injure the Company, inasmuch as according to their construction of the law non-action until July 1 will be equivalent to affirmative action confirming the title of the Northern Pacific 4n all the lands along the line of the road, which will at that time have been completed. This will include the two sections now in the process of construction. The Northern Pacific claim that their charter differs from all other roads in this, that in the

be Company to comply with the condition of original act, the United States by its Conthe original act, the United States by its Congress may do any and all acts and things which may be needful and necessary to insure the completion of the road. This condition in the empletion of the road. This condition in the grant occurs in the same relative position in which the forfeiture clauses occur in the mabling acts of other land-grant roads, but there is no forfeiture clause in the Northern Pacific charter. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the act does not expire until July 1 next. If, therefore, Congress at the present session shall not by some affirmative legislation reclaim the lands, it in its power so to do, the Company will have a perfect title to the entire land grants along the portion of the route which will by the end of this season be completed, and it is expected, also, that unless Congress by legislation this session shall in some way injure the credit of the Company's funds enough will be secured to complete the remainder of the road.

CATTLE DISEASE.

CATTLE DISEASE.

WHENE CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA EX1878.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has received the report of Dr. Charles P. Lyman, on the subject of contagious pieuro-pneumonia in the Eastern States.

Dr. Lyman's report consists of a diary of his travels in the infected districts during the months of February and March, together with a good deal of detailed information collected by inquiry and by personal examination respecting the circumstances attending each outbreak of he circumstances attending each outbreak of he disease in the localities which he visited. the disease in the localities which he visited. He submits no reflections of a general character, and makes no recommendations, and his report is chiefly valuable as showing the probable extent of the district within which the disease is at present confined. He summarizes the result of its investigations as follows: "As a result of my investigations thus far I find this ruinous foreign piague actually existing among cattle in the following States: Connecticut, in Fair-heid County: New York, New York, Westchester, Putnam, Kings, and Queens Counties: New Jersey, Atlantic, Gioucester, Camdeu, Burlington, Ocean, Mercer, Monmouth, Middleex, Hunterdon, Morris, Essex, Union, Bergen, and Hudson Counties: Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Chester, Montromery, Bucks, Lehigh, Cumberland, York, Delaware, Lancaster, and Adams Counties: Maryland, Carroll, Baltimore, Hartford, and Ceel Counties.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE HISTORIO DESK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—President Hayes and Robert C. Winthrop having decided that the desk of Jefferson should be formally presented with the same ceremonies as attended the presintation of the sword of Washington and the saff of Franklin, the Massachusetts and Virtimia delegations selected their senior members resent, who met yesterday at the White House-viz.: Senators Dawes, Withers, and Johnston, and Representatives Crapo, Tucker, and Goode. Secretary Evarts and Mr. Winthrop were also wreent. It was determined that the lest should be formally presented in such House to the Senator or Representative from Virginia will move a resolution of acceptance, which his colleague will knowledge to the Department of State, where he original Declaration of Independence is decoited. That is not, however, the copy of the securation written by Jefferson on this desk, but the members of the Continental Congress.

CARLISLE'S WHISKY BILL.

There seems to be little prospect of the final panage of Carlisle's Whikly bill at the present stop. There are about 160 bills before Congress on the calendar, manylof them of importance, and such as will cause much debate. It can only be reached out of the order by unanimous consent or by suspending the rules. It is andly possible that it can be arought before the House by either method.

DON PLATT'S CHANGE OF BASE.

DON PIATT'S CHANGE OF BASE.

Col. Donn Piatt has withdrawnfrom the Capital and will soon establish another newspaper sar his home in Ohio, devoted to general literates and politics. None can deny that he has for ear sustained one of the liveliest journals that are ever been printed in Washington.

tricities of European Weather. The severity of the present winter is far from eigentity of the present in the presen

rule in the middle and southern countries of Europe, even Sidiy having been affected with cold, the northern portions of Europe have had an unusually mild winter. The small amount of snow that has fallen in Notway, Denmark, and Sweden is as remarkable as its enormous quantity elsewhere. While we have been almost buried in Nature's winding sheet, Sweden has hardly seen the fail of a flake. While the ground in the Bernese has been frozen so hard that it has been necessary to burn fires on the ground in the churchyard before a grave could be dug, and even to use dynamite for this purpose, the people of the Black Forest and some other regions have enjoyed the most delightfully mild and sunny winter within the memory of "the old inhabitant." At Freiberg, for instance, 2,288 feet above the sea level, the people have been luxuriating in a paradise temperature; from the Grisons, people report a cloudless winter, no snow, only two days rain, standing at open windows, enjoying the sun and the view, and the men, in the middle of the day, going about in their shirt-sleeves; only an occasional thin film of ice, that melts as soon as the sun rises.

#### CROP-PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACKVILLE, Platt Co., April 18.—Winter-wheat looking well. Acreage fully 100 per cent increased over last season. Old wheat about all sold. Fruit all right. Largest show of fruit-buds I ever

Special Dispatch to Tibuna. Rock Island Co., April 18.—Spring-wheat is coming up. Been dry and cold. Winter-wheat looking bad. Corn going to market freak.

winter-wheat looking bad. Corn going to market freely.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dakota, Stephenson Co., April 18.—Two-thirds of the corn marketed. Winter-wheat considerably demoralized by cold, dry weather. Acreage of oats same as last year, but less flax.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Carlinville, Ill., April 17.—This section of the State was visited by a heavy frost last night. The prospects for the great cereais—winter-wheat and oats—were never better. The fruit-crop has not been injured as yet.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Blackreikh Station, Ill., April 18.—We are having a cold northeast rain-storm. We had had no rain for two weeks, and the ground had become very dry. Wheat is up, and looks green. Oats and barley, sown two weeks ago, are coming up. Small grain is nearly all in. The high winds that have prevailed this week made it very difficult to sow oats. There is but little grass yet. We hope that there will be no more heavy frosts. Five years ago to-day the mercury fell to 16 degrees above 0 at 6 a.m. The ground remained frozen twenty-four hours. Oats and barley were killed.

IOWA. Bectal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lake Crry, Calhoun Co., April 18.—Spring-wheat about all in. No increase in acreage over last season. Two-thirds of the corn marketed. last season. Two-thirds of the corn marketed. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. DES MOINES, Ia., April 15.—Farmers in Central Iowa are complaining of a serious want of rain. There has been no rain this spring, and the seed sown is not germinating. For two days a perfect hurricane has swept over the State, with a velocity of forty miles an hour, which has blown the light pulverized soil away from the wheat, and swept the oats from the fields, it is feared so as to seriously prevent a crop coming up where sown. Over large tracts of prairie the soil and grain are thrown up in windrows like snow-drifts.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Elkhart Co., April 18.—The recent severe weather has been hard on winter-wheat. The freezing and thawing, and dry winds, are making prospects for a wheat crop much below last year. Out crop entirely sold out. Corn mostly fed up. Our proline fruit district promises well.

Very little wheat left for shipment. Oats are scarce. Three-fourths of the corn marketed.

FAIRBURY, Jefferson Co., April 18.—Large acreage of oats going in, and some of flax. Corn all sold, except what will be needed for home-consumption.

DAKOTA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RIVERSIDE, Clay Co., April 18.—Spring wheat mostly sown. Not as much sown as usual, on account of scarcity of seed. Oats will be sown largely in the place of wheat.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CLAREMONT, Dodge Co., April 18.—Everybody

### GEN. GRANT.

Vesterday's Doings in Bloomington-Church Services—Visit to the Orphans' Home at Normal—The General's Re-marks—Departure for Galena This Morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 18.—This has been a lovely day. There was a pleasant breeze and clear aky, and it was pleasant to be upon the streets. Gen. Grant's presence was the theme on every tongue, and the citizens of Bloomington devoted almost the entire day to watching for the distinguished and honored guest. Gen. Grant, accompanied by Col. Fred Grant, Judge John M. Scott, ex-Senator Oglesby, and a number of the Reception Committee, attended worship at the First M. E. Church. The Rev. Mr. Hoffmann, pastor, preached a very able and eloquent sermon. The church was literally packed. Service began at 10:30, and the church was overflowing as early as 9 o'clock Hundreds fruitlesly sought admission. The party occupied prominent seats in the body of the church. From the close of the service until dinner-hour the ex-Fresident remained in a private parlor at the Ashley House, conversing the church. From the close of the service until dinner-hour the ex-President remained in a private parlor at the Ashley House, conversing freely with eld army triends. But few were admitted for introduction, Gen. Grant having requested that he be allowed rest and privacy for awhile. At 1:30 the party dined in the public dining-room. This was the only time during the day when the ladies of the party made their appearance. Mrs. Grant received a large number of ladies during the day. At 3 o'clock Gen. Grant, ex-Senator Oglesby, and others of the party, drove in carriages to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normai, where an immense number of persons had assembled in anticipation of the visit. None but members of the party could be admitted. The party proceeded to the enapel, where they were seated on the platform. Gen. Grant occupying a chair on the platform. Three hundred and twenty-seven children filed in and were seated, the boys in blue and the girls in white. A song was sung by the children, accompanied by the organ, the music thrilling every heart and recalling to the veteran General the scenes in the Rebellion during which these children's fathers fell. Gen. Bloomfield then introduced the General, who spoke as follows:

"Children's I am sorry that some one was not called upon who could have done better in speaking to you. It is a matter of pleasure to me to speak to and to see the orphans of our Union soldiers so well provided for. It is a duty we owe to the children of the men who fought for and preserved the Nation. I have no doubt you will all avail yourselves of the advantages that are given you, and will endeavor to become good and worthy citizens of the Republic for which your fathers fought, and bled, and died. Wishing you all prosperity and success in life, I say again that I am glad to see you."

Next Senator Oglesby spoke, occupying perhaps ten minutes.

Gen. Grant again stepped from the platform.

Next Senator Oglesby spoke, occupying perhaps ten minutes.

Gen. Grant again stepped from the platform and shook hands with each of the orphans as they passed him and filed out of the room. Then the General held a short informal reception, during which the teachers of the Home and others were introduced. They then drove back to the city, and the remainder of the day was spent in uneventful quietude. Gen. Grant will leave the city at 11:30 to-unorrow for Galena, and during the forencon will receive all who wish to call upon him. The greatest entunsiasm and good-feeling has prevailed, and Gen. Grant seems highly pleased with his receiption.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MENDOTA, Ill., April 18.—A telegram from Bloomington announces that Gen. Grant and party will arrive here to morrow at about 1:40 p. m., and will stop for dinner. This visit will be quite a surprise to our citizens.

FOREST FIRES.

tling to Protect Their Homes.

Ten Miles of Flames in the Pennsylvania Mountains. New Jersey Farmers and Villagers Bat-

VIRGINIA PETERSBURG, Va., April 18.—The forest fires which have been raging in this vicinity the past week have been raging in this vicinity the past week have become uncontrollable, and the flames are plainly visible here. Barns and stables in large numbers have been destroyed, and in many instances farmers have lost all their crops. Horses, farming implements, and a number of cabins have been burned, the occupants ber of cabins have been burned, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. The destruction of cordwood and timber is immense. In Prince George County the fire has been very destructive, invading orchards and destroying hundreds of trees. It is feared that unless an early rain occurs the fire will destroy railroad bridges and telegraph poles.

NORPOLK, Va., April: 18.—Passengers report destructive fires along the line of railroad from Lynchburg to Norfolk. Several dwellings were burned in Appomattox County, and two houses at Notteway C. H. Extensive fires are raging in the Dismal Swamp, with great destruction of timber, cut wood, and lumber.

CAPE MAY. CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, April 18.—There is a large forest fire in Northern Cape May and Southern Cumberland Counties, south of Melville. There has been great loss of property, and there is much excitement amongst the citizens. Extra forces have been ordered to subdue it if possible.

ELSEWHERE.

New York Herald. READING, Pa., April 15.—The borders of Berks, Chester, and Lancaster Counties, along the Weich Mountains, are being devastated by one of the most destructive forest fires that has ocof the most destructive forest fires that has oc-curred for many years. The flames extend over an area of about ten miles, and everything in their path, consisting of woodchoppers cabins, barns, corded and standing timber, rails, etc., has been destroyed. The fire originated near Beartown, Lancaster County, and was caused by sparks from a passing locomotive. At another point, near Talbotville, Bernard Unangst, a farmer, was burning brush. The high winds prevailing drove the flames to the dry leaves, and an a short time nearly 2,000 acres of woodand a a short time nearly 2,000 acres of wood-land ere burning. A posse of about 100 men gathered at different parts of the mountain, and

BURNED CLEAR SPACES AHRAD in order to stop the advancing fire. The farm dwellings of John Mengie, Nesbit Mengie, and Christian Kurtz were saved only through great exertion. The cabins of Herbert Reshell and exertion. The cabins of Herbert Reshell and Henry Keergaris were consumed, the families narrowly escaping with their lives. About 2,000 rails, the property of John Mengle, were entirely destroyed. The engine-house at the Lanigan ore mines was on fire several times, and was finally destroyed. Widow McCann's little cabin was directly in the path of the devouring element, but was saved after a terrible struggle with the fiames. From Kane Station to the Summit, a distance of five miles, everything was destroyed in the way of timber and the like. Fighting the fire, to a great extent, has been abandoned, the people allowing it to have its own way, excepting when houses or barns are in its path. No lives are reported lost. The damage already done figures up in the thousands. The sky is almost totally obscured by the dense volumes of smoke. oke. IN NEW JERSEY.

New York Sun.

BRICKSBURG, N. J., April 15.—When a fire is started in a forest and the wind is strong, it does not creep or eat its way, but it makes great strides. Glowing cinders or blazing embers are hurled forward through the air for a rod or a mile, as the case may be. The fire-fighters in Ocean County hope that an open space of a rod may bar the progress of the flame, but they do not trust rivers even a mile wide to do so. It all depends on the wind. At first the fire sends forth a strip or finger, straight through the forest. It travels forward sometimes for short distances with the speed of a racehorse. Then the burnt space begins to widen near its starting-point, until it has given the wind another opportunity, and then another finger of fire goes streaming across the woods. This process is repeated if the wind holds strong, until a whole section of country is in the grasp of the fames. Then at their case the fiames close up. It is a New Jersey axiom that no forest fire can be headed off in a strong wind. The work of yesterday and to-day will show how the residents of Ocean County endeavored to cheat the fires, and to fall upon them and

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Hamilton Co., April 18.—Springwheat mostly sown. Ground in fine condition.

Very little wheat left for all the condition.

whenever there is a lull in the wind. Whether each of the forest fires raging in Ocean County had a separate exigin, or whether they are giganfic fingers of the same fiery hand, is hard to say. It is not at all improbable that most of them had their origin in an uninhabited tract of forest west of Woodmansle, which is about sixteen miles northwest of Barnegat. To each, however, a different origin is ascribed. All moved eastward toward the coast, but extended also to the north. The entire country is yet in a state of excitement. The last shower in this part of the State was a week ago Sunday night. Since that time a west wind has prevailed. This is a dry wind, and, in conjunction with the absorbent power of Jersey sand, has reduced the stunted pines and oaks of this seacoast region to a state resembling tinder.

On Tuesday noon a fire was noticed half a mile west of Woodmansle. This village was protected by a breastwork of swamps. Beyond it to the east the swath of fire narrowed in places to a mile and a half, or again widened to five miles. Bamber, which lay in its path, was also saved by swamps, the swamps being reinforced by a large band of men

Anned With Shovers.

The six miles from Woodmansie to Bamber were traversed by the fire in four hours. When this fire reached Bayville, eight miles east of Bamber, its projecting finger spread over ten miles of country. It arrived at Bayville before evening. At 5 o'clook the wind began to blow from the southwest, and the fire made its way to Tom's River. A second fire, credited to a spark from a locomotive, has been traced from a point nine miles southeast of Whiting's Post-Office, on the Tuckerton Raiiroad. This fire traveled northeast until it joined the one just described eas having originated at the head waters of Forked River village say it swept direct in a northeasterly course to Bayville, rits widening process, threatened Fork River village on Wednesday, and brought nearly every man in the neighborhood out to ward it off.

flowed northward west of Tom's River village to the Manesquan River. Here they came to a stop for two reasons. First, the river near the coast where the fire raged is a mile and a half wide, and second, the north bank is generally under cultivation and the embers, or cinders, that were blown across found little material to ignite. Such is a bird's-eye view of the forest fires in this part of New Jersey. None of these fires is out. They have sped their course and the wind to-day has been low. If it should gather force and blow from a different direction the fires would be blown into columns of flame in many places with new forests to feed upon. THE THREE STREAMS OF FIRE

flame in many places with new forests to feed upon.

To the southeast of Bricksburg three heavy columns of smoke are rising, but no flame is visible. Last night the village was in a wild alarm. Tom's River road and Massachusetts avenue run southward, about a half mile apart. Fires were running up along the outside of each of these highways. Efforts were made to keep the two columns from leaping the roads and joining in the valuable timber land between them. Men worked with shovels to sheer the two columns apart, each body of workmen operating from one of the highways as a base. This work, however, was vain. The fires leaped the roads, and

THEN ROLLED RAPIDLY TOGETHER.

the roads, and

THEN ROLLED RAPIDLY TOGETHER.

The flames streamed up to the tops of the tall trees, and then, eaught by the wind, were sent whistling over in fiery spray like the crest of waves in a storm. A gentleman, who witnessed the scene from a point nearer the village, said he looked down a dark lane between the approaching bodies of flame as it rapidly myrowed. Suddenly they came together, the fire rose to the sky in a magnificent pyramid, and a moment afterward all was blackness and rolling smoke except at the edge of the fire nearest to where he stood.

The columns had joined; but the Bricksburgers had yet another card to play. Half a mile nearer the threatened village they had started what is called a back fire. Starting with a cross road as a base of operations, they had set fire to the woods between them and the oncoming flames. They fought the fire so well on their own side that it did not leap the road. As it spread to the right and left this new fire began to eat its way slowly to windward, and by the time its enemy had met it, there was so wide a space burned over that, in the state of the wind then prevailing, the cinders could not leap it.

THE VILLAGE WAS SAVED,

but the fire was not stayed. It made a flank movement to the eastward, and all day to-day it has been smouldering in a gentie breeze in the woods between Bricksburg and the ocean, ready for new mischief with a change of wind.

The list of damage is as follows: The flames leaped over an open space of 200 yards to the barn of Conrad Boskie, on River avenue, a mile south of the village, and both the barn and Mr. Beckie's valuable house were destroyed. Two miles south of the village a barn occupied by Charles Annin was burned. A quarter of a mile west of this barn a house occupied by Philip Leaser was burned. One mile nearer the village an un-THEN ROLLED RAPIDLY TOGETHER.

a shovel was hard at work. No man can work directly in front of the fire, but the fire may be "SHEREED OFT,"

as the phrase is. A row of men work along the side of the fire to prevent its spreading, and whenever the wind lulls they go as near the heat of the fiames as possible, and try to shovel sand upon the burning leaves and over vegetable matter on the ground. Sand in this country is to be had almost anywhere, and it is said to be a more deadly enemy of fire than water. Dry sand sprinkled on a burning log or stump smothers the glowing coals in a singularly effective way. The men in advance make what gain they can upon the fire, and those in the rear seek to hold good what has thus been gained. Constant watchrulness must be had all along the line, but all goes for nothing if the wind is strong and changeable. Much was gained in the fight on Wednesday, but the fire could not be kept from the village with shovels. Three different back fires were started. The second was started a mile in the rear of the first, but, like it, was unsuccessful. A wide strip was burned over in each case, but there were not men enough in the early part of the day to guard this strip. Embers leaped over it to points where no man was at hand to put them out with shovel and sand. Then, too, the fire, fanned by the strong wind, crept across the strip, finding food which the back fire had rejected. The third line of defense, however, guarded by a force of fifty men, fighting for their homes and property.

The fire struck off to the northward, until it fell upon the blackened track of the other column.

was held trumpearty.

The fire struck off to the northward, until it fell upon the blackened track of the other column, which had passed on to Bayville on the preceding atternoon.

This morning fire was slowly eating its way against the wind down toward the north branch of Forked River. It was feeding on a patch of woods, from which it was sheered off yesterday, as above described. The alarm in the village had partly died away, but men were yot at work. This patch is bounded on the west and north by the track of Tuesday's and yesterday's fires, on the east by a wide cleared strip, the result of yesterday's back fire, and on the south by the north branch. A brisk breeze from the north would cause the fire to overleap the narrow river. The column of flames that bore northward on Tom's River village divided, one part going to the west and the other to the east. The latter encountered Tom's River, which at that place is a mile wide. Sparks were borne across and set fire to some woods on the Cranmore farm, belonging to Mr. John P. Haines, a member of the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co. Mr. Haines, who was on the farm at the time, in anticipation of danger, set twenty men at work, and the fire was stayed, after it had gained a headway.

The Diemond Fleur Mills half, a wile service of the service of

after it had gained a headway,

BY BACK FIRING.

The Diamond Flour Mills, half a mile south of
Tom's River, escaped, although they are of
wood, and the fire approaching within a few
rods of them. Those engaged in fighting the
fire report that foxes and raccoons are frequently seen dashing out of the burning woods.
Rabbits, of which there is a great number, run a
little way and then stop. They seem fearless of
men in presence of the greater danger. Many
birds and snakes are found dead in the path of
the fire. The latter, it is thought, are thawed
out of their hibernating sleep too late to enable
them to escape. The birds are dazed, and are
seen to fly back into the flames after escaping,
as moths fly into a candie. A rustle of lizards is
heard as the reptiles escape through the dry
leaves. I learn of no injuries to any person.

New Miner's Lamp. A new miner's lamp has been invented in England, which, if it be adequately luminous, ought to be absolutely safe. The principle of the contrivance is the substitution of the light of phosphorescence for that of positive ignition, and the apparatus is described as being something like a tiny meat screen. The interior of the screen is covered with a brightly luminous paint, and it is even proposed to fit it up with a shelf or two, so that the pitman might carry in his lamp something to eat whenever, during the intervals of work, he felt hungry. Of course it will be impossible to use this sort of lamp as a pipelighter, so that it is not at all likely, if it comes into general adoption, that its inventor will be very popular among the colliers.

Fickle in appetite, irresolute in mind, and sub-ject to melancholy, try Malt Bitters. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERous patrons throughout the city, we have estabished Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
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W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 585 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-diffust.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-diffst and
State-sta.

State-sta. WEST DIVISION.
CHAS. BENNETT. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 99
West Madison-st., near Western-sy.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Drugrist, 249 Blue Island-sy. corner of Tweifth-si.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 79 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 6ii West Madison-st., corner Paulina. L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North

Clark-st., corner Division. F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 878 Larrabee-st corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division St., between LaSalle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

DERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF PROFESSION
desires to correspond with a young lady not unler 21 nor over 25 years of age, with an immediate
riew to matrimony. Must be agreeable, benevolent,
and intelligent, endowed with a vital temperament,
and a very fair complexion. Persons not answering
his description in every particular need not open a
orrespondence. Address 700 C, Tribune office. PERSONAL-M. A. C.: THE PLAN IS GOOD. PERSONAL—C. W. SHOUK, PAINTER, FOR-merly of Cincinnati, send address to L. H. Mil-LER, Baltimore, to renew former correspondence. MISCELLANEOUS.

A DVERTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s News-paper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st., N. Y. Send for circular.

For circular.

I'RASER'S HOUSE IS FULL OF PAINTS AND oil. Cheap; market price. 35 West Madison-st.

WANTED-BY A MAN HAVING 30 YEARS' EXperience in the hardware business in the United States, who will visit Norway, Sweden and Denmark this summer, to introduce and sell on commission articles or goods suitable for export to those countries; can speak those languages finently; best of city reference given. Address W. Tribune office, until April 25.

PAR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SECOND-HAND TU-bular boiler 4212, I tabular upright boiler 3x6, a variety of second-hand pumps, including 2 Nye pumps; also a stock of new Knowles pumps and a full line of wrought-iron pipe, fittings, and brass goods at less than market rates. JOHN DAVIS & CO., 75 Michi-gan-st. FOR SALE STEAM, RYDRAULIC, AND HAND I power elevators; also one second-hand 8 horse-power upright engine and boiler; one second-hand steam hoisting engine; also s lot of steam heating ap-paratus, shafting, palleys, etc. REEDY Elevator Works, 83 to 91 Illinois-st. Works, 83 to 91 Illinois-8t.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, UNE TENhorse and one six-horse Baxter, in good order.
The Chicago Screw Company, 22 South Jefferson-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED. \$3,000-IN THE MANUFACture of Thompson's Solf-Cleansing Filter Fancet.
Its merits surpass all other fancets or filters. An extensive and remunerative business can be secured.
For particulars apply to HOTCHKISS & CRANDALL,
Room 14, 108 Washington-st.

DARTNER WANTED. A STATIONER PRINTER
or lithographer preferred, with \$5,000 to \$8,000
cash and stock, to extend business in best location in
or near Chicago. Best references exchanged. Address, with full name, etc., W, care C. A. COOK & CO.,
Chicago.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—
Rooms, with board, \$4 to \$6 per week; without board, \$2 to \$4; day board, \$8.

Hotels. CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAR-rison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House— Board and room, per day, \$1.59 to \$2; per week, from \$to \$0; also turnished rooms rented without board. WINDSOR HOUSE, NO. 173 STATE-ST., OPPO-site Palmer House-Room and board, 16, 17, and 85 per week; \$1.50 and \$2 per day FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—EVERGREEN TREES OF ALMOST
every variety, good-sized; also, wainut, butternut, and elm. Inquire of the gardener at my residence in Oak Park, or at my office, lkf and 194 Lake-st.
H. W. AUSTIN. BUSINESS CARDS. A. GOODRICH ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-rience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE Peace—Office and court-room, 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel-mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

STORAGE. FIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 76, 73 AND 80

Rast Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reinbole; increased facilities for storage of furniture and merchandies; advances made; safety vaults; furniture of residences purchased for cash.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates.

J. C. & G. PARRY, 100 West Monroe-st.

A STONISHING TO ALL-MRS. FRANKS IS THI best adviser on love, marriage, absent friends business. Call or write to 170 W. Madison. Fee. 50cand 1 BOOKS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Fig. 1. (200—Lot Ext.), on Lake-st, south front, just east of Hobey-st. This is certainly cheap.

FRU each-3 lots Ext. on Chleage-sv., between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts. Terms to suit.

Std-3 lots Ext. on Superior-st., between Moyne Prancisco-sta.

\$300 each—3 lots 2x125, on Buddan-sta, between
Prancisco-sta.

\$300 each—3 lots 2x125, on Buddan-sta, between
Privy-first and Forty-second. Bargain.

21.00—Nice lot 2x125, on Milwaukee-av., near Wood.

41.20—45x30. This is the cheapest lot offered in
Chicago. Two fair buildings on it. No. 271 Bush-st.
Go and see it. 11's cheap.

\$50 per foot—Lot 45x125, on Prairie-av., near Thirty7(th-st.

ifth-st. 81,300—Lot 24x152, on Centre-av., just north of Tay-81,250—Lot 24x110, on Harrison-st., between Loomis and Laffin.

FOR SALE—85.500-FOUR-STORY AND BASE-ment brick store, and lot \$\tilde{x}\$:100 (store covers lot), 704 South State-8t., near Fourteenth-st., east front. Now it does look like such property, in heart of Chi-cago, on the best business street, ought to sell at once. It will pay 10 per cont net rent, and when State-st is widened this property will be worth \$12.000. Every one knows this is a bargain at \$5.500. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

ROB SALE-MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOUR-teenth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front house, 48,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

POR SALE-DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Branch and North Branch Canal, between Chica-go-av, and North-av. Chicago Land Company, Moom 5, 34 Clark-vt. ROR SALE-RIVER PROPERTY FOR DOCK OR manufacturing purposes—60 feet on North Branch, near Division-st, in two parcels, a bargain.

JOHN A. YALE, 153 La Salle-st., Room 6. JOHN A. YALLE, 183 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE-41,650—4450 DOWN, A SPLENDID SIX.

Foom cottage in first-class repair and lot 24x125
on Harderd-st., between Western and Campbell-avs., at \$1,609, this is a limost giving it away; only two
Boom 7, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—HOUSES 278 AND 280 Oblo-st., separately or together, 3-story and basement stone-front houses, 15 rooms each. Open for inspection. Immediate possession. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st. TOR SALE—IN VICINITY OF TWENTY-SECOND-st, 3-story and basement octagon stone-front with extension, dining-room in basement or on parior-foor; unobstructed view of the lake; \$5.50. MATSON HILL, W Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x160 FEET ON SOUTHWEST Corner of Butterfield and Thirty-eighth-sia, cheap for cash. Address J. BUCKLEY, P.-O. Box Z. Trenton, Mo. FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building No. 245 South Canal-st., near new depot, will be sold at a low figure. Renta \$300 per annum. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON LINCOLN-AV., BE-tween Centre and Sophia-sts. The whole pur-chase price can remain for a long time, and in addi-tion we will furnish a part of the money for building on this property, which is very suitable for residence or factory purposes. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 La Salle-st. COR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE IN best location on North Side, east of Dearborn-av., 20,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-2-ACRE TRACTS NEAR SOUTH CHI-cago, lying north of the Michigan Souther Rail-cad; also 40 acres at Kensington. MATSON HILL, 7 Washington-st. Washington-st.

OR SALE-RENT-OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES,
tots, and acres at Hinsdale; the highest land and
owest price of any suburb. O.J.STOUGH, 123 Dearborn. POR SALR—AT THE VILLAGE OF AUSTIN, 2 miles west of city limits, on Lake-st., lots, houses and lots, houses with acres attached; also acre ground in 16, 23, 45, 80, or 120 tracts. One block of 16 acres within 15 rods of depot, will only be sold in large lots and first-class improvements. Inquire of H. W. AUSTIN, 192 and 194 Lake-st.

POR SALE—SIX LOTS IN PARK RIDGE, TWO blocks from depot; price, 440; good land for s gardener. Apply to CARL HERTIZFELD, 629 Twenty-second-st., between Blue Island-av. and Paulina-st.

TOR SALE—E3 PER ACRE, 250-ACRE FARM 3 Imiles east of depot on Chicago A Alton Raliroad, 55 miles south of Chicago, in Will County, Illinois. This farm has a first-class 10-room frame dwelling, painted white with green blinds; 3 fine barns; 3 wells; large wind-mill; 20 ft he best orchards of every kind of large and small fruit there is in the county, 45 acres young timber; fonces are No. 1; land rolling prairie, and as good as can be found; all but 50 acres set to blue-grass, timothy, etc.; fine brick dairy; and, in short, it is the cheapest farm in Illinois. It is free and clear of mortgages, and we have the Government patents. House is 4 years old. Best bargain offered.

ment patents. House it miles from Woodstock, fered.

\$4,00-120 acre farm B4 miles from Woodstock county-seat of McHenry County, Illinois. Over 2,000 large bearing fruit trees. Every class and variety of and No. 1 tand. Pieuty of farm and for small miles.

These are both No. 1 farms, and possession can be had now, not after its of May, as crops are going fin.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-CHEAP LOTS IN ALL PORTIONS of the city and suburbs; we have customers for a number. PIERCE & OUTHET, 162 La Salle-st. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.
TO RENT-STORE AND BAREMENT, WITH ASpair floor, is and if Third-av; also front en extension of Dearborn-st, between Jackson and Van Buren; power easily available. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 180 La Salie-st.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE STORE (FIVE FLOORS and basement), 20 and 25 Wabash-av., with side entrance to upper floors, which will be rented separately if desired, Early possession can be given. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-at. TO RENY-STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 98 Franklin-st., May L ALFRED W. SANSOME, toom 7, 110 La Salle-st. TO RENT-32 AND 34 WABASH-AV. STORE AND basement, 40;125. Inquire of GEO. C. NEWBURY, 54 La Salle-st. TO RENT-STORE NO. 100 FRANKLINST., MAY L ALFRED W. SANSOME, ROOM 7, 110 La Salle-st. TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, STORE 268 STATE-ST. Inquire of J. M. W. JONES, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 126 SOUTH Clark-st. D. G. HAMILTON, Room 1 on prem-TO RENT-STORES-112 AND 114 (DOUBLE)
South Clark-st., 120 Washington-st. Apply to
CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st. TO RENT-BUILDING NO. 538 CLARK-ST., TWO stories and basement, 25x122 feet, suitable for heavy storage. Apply to JOHN ROPER, 41 and 43 wabash-av.

TO RENT—7/4 SOUTH WATER-ST. WILL BE RE-built to suit tenant, doubled in size if desired, and leased for one or more years for business purposes. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 243
West Madison-st., 25x70, opposite Carson & Pirie's
(business centre of the West Side). WM. H. THOMPSON, 22) West Madison-st.

Offices.

TO RENT-OFFICES IN THE BUILDING SOUTH-east corner of Adams and State-sta. Apply on the premises, Room 9.

Docks and Yards.

Docks and Yards.

To RENT-DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Branch and North Branch Canal, between Chicago-av. and North-av. Chicago Land Company, Room 3, 4 Clark-st.

To RENT-ST WEST ADAMS-ST., 2-STORY framé, 5 rooms, 40 per month, including barn. 67 West Adams-st., corner Honore, 2-story and becomes 9 rooms; rent \$0 per month.

44, 47, and 54 Market-st., near Randolph, 2-story and basement suitable for commission business.

28 State-st., near Adams, third and fourth floors, 25 and \$16 per month respectively.

28 State-st., near Adams, third floor, \$7 per month 26 State-st., near Adams, third floor, \$7 rooms; rent \$0 per month.

13 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av., store and basement; rent \$0 per month.

No. 6 East Washington-st., near Wabash-av., entire building, 4-story and baseless.

24 South Water-st., entire building, 4-story and \$14 South Water-st., entire buildin for housekeeping. 218 Bushnell-st., near Archer-av., cottage, 8 rooms,

136 Bushnell-st., near Archer-av., cottage, 5 rooms, 216 Bushnell-st., near Archer-av., cottage, 6 rooms, 14 Hanover-st., near Archer-av., cottage, 6 rooms, 12 per month.

18 And No. Twenty-second-st., store and upon 18 Archer-av., near Twenty-second-st., near Archer-av., dwellings to rent cheap.

Evrty-fifth-st., near Evans-av., cuttage, 219 per month.

Forty-eighth-st., corner Wabash-av., cottage, 220 per month. Per month.

WALTER MATTOCKS,

4D Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGton-st.: Nice 10-room brick house at Forty-thirdst. station, &b; two 3-story and basements octagon
fronts corner Wabash-av. and Thirlieth-st., \$50 and
\$65; cottage 535 Vernon-av., \$75; \$55 West Adams-st.,
fronting Jefferson Park, \$65; \$55 West Adams-st.,
fronting Jefferson Park, \$65; \$55 West Adams-st.,
acres of land at Grand Crossing, \$15.

A nice store and cellar \$64 Milwaukee-av., suitable
for a grocery.

A nice store and cellar 564 Milwankee-av., suitable for a grocery.

To RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHT-de rooms for manufacturing: power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT-CHEAP SHOP, NO. 52 MICHIGAN-st. Inquire at 191 Lake-st.

TO RENT-WEST HALF SECOND FLOOR 36 AND Extra West Madison-st., corner Clinton. For information call at Rooms 2 and 3, same floor.

TO RENT-WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS FOR MANUfacturing, with steam-power and elevator in centre of city. W. H. SWETT. 172 La Salle-st., in basement.

TO RENT-PLATS. TO RENT-FLATS SUITABLE FOR SMALL FAM-lies, centrally located on Souta Side. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st. TO RENT-DESIRABLE FLATS COMPLETE FOR housekeeping for a small family; modern improvements. 21 to 27 Wabash-av. GEO. B. JOHN-SON, 31 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT-ELEGANT FURNISHED FLAT OF TOURS, fronting Lincoln Park, near Dearborn-av. of Got of or i monitas. Will C. DOW, Tribune Building.

TO RENT-HOUS

TO RENT—96 MONROE-ST. AND 118 OAKLEY-1 av., stone swell front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, furnace, gas fixtures, etc., all com-lets. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st.

TO RENT-48 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST., A NEAT and pretty cottage, 6 rooms, large closets, bay-window, south front, and a barn for two horses; rent ow. Apply to BUBERT H. WALKER, 16 Dearborn-st.

To RENT-438 SOUTH OAKLEY-AV., 2-story and
To basement brick dwelling; all modern improvements brick barr; Ekdi per month. Apply to SCHRA-DER BROS., No. 179 Dearborn-St. TO RENT - THE BLEGANT MARBLE-PROVI house 585 West Jackson-st. first house west of Ashland-av.; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first loor; has all modern improvements. Inquire at 13 Dearborn-st., in bank.

To RENT-OCTAGON STONE FRONT, 19 ROOMS
T all modern improvements furnace, and gas-fixtures, south front. 719 West Monroe-st. TO RENT-THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT bouses is and if Loomis-st. Also, cottage of west Monroe-st. Apply to FOSS BROS. & CO., & louth Clark-st. TO RENT-1630 (NEW NUMBER) MICHIGAN-ting house. A REED & SONS, BIS State-st.

TO RENT-1628 INDIANA-AV. (NEW NUMBER), marble-front house, is rooms, in perfect con-dition, now vacant; gas intures, range, and furnace to private family only. C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block. POPULAND HOCK.

TO RENT-NO. 988 (OLD NUMBER) MICHIGANTO ALL-2-story and basement frame; will be ready
for early possession. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room
for the base of the story of the story of the story
TO RENT-NO. 1401 (OLD NUMBER) MICHIGANav., southwest corner of Thrity-fith-st., AlFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 Le Salle-st. O RENT-COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS, 214 Twenty-ninth-st. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South

TO RENT—A VERY NICE TEN-ROOM BRICK I bouse, with dining-room and kitchen on first floor, near Forty-third-st. depot, and two blocks from Drex-el Boulevard. TURNER & BOND, 128 Washington-st. TO RENT-HOUSES 28 AND 20 OHIO-ST., 3story and basement stone-front houses, 15 rooms
each, freshly painted and calcimined; all modern improvements; possession on or before May 1. Open
for inspection. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.

born-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES 228 AND 222 NORTH LA
Relie-st. 3-story and basement brick; all of the
protect improvements. No. 228 is a large house 30
and separate furnoes mono each fisor, 2-bath-rooms,
and separate furnoes to the service of the service of the service is in first-class order. To a good tenent is the perfect order. E. ANTHONY, II Washington-st.

TO RENT—
SOUTH.

168 Ellis-av., 2-story frame.
Groveland-court, 2-story and basement bricks.
744 Wabsa-av., 2-story and basement frame and
large barh.
1476 Shurtleff-av., frame cottage.
1273 Indians-av., 2-story frame, 9 rooms.
337 Thirty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement brick.
61 Rhodes-av., 2-story and basement brick.
62 Sixteenth-st., 3-story stone front.
139 Thirty-first-st., large house and grounds, partly
furnished. 628 West Adams-st., 3-story and basement brick 515 and 525 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement st

his and ass Carlondon.

onts. e.

162 South Ashland-av., 2-story and basement brick.

988 Fulton-st., frame cottage, 6 rooms.

280 West Harrison-st., nice frame cottage.

273 and 275 South Robey-st., cottages with base 822 West Adams-st., 2-story frame. 277, 283, 297, and 301 South Oakley-av., 2-story and base

27: 30. 37; and sof South Valley, and basement brick.
27 Irving-place, 2-story and basement brick.
28 Noth Paulins-st., 1-story and basement brick.
26 Kendall-st., cottage and barn.
27 Common St., 2-story brick, 7 rooms.
28 and 28 Oxfor place, 2-story bricks.
36 and 28 Oxfor place, 2-story bricks.
36 South Union-st., cottage, 5 rooms.
38 White Union-st., cottage, 5 rooms.
38 West Washington-st., 3-story and basement brick.
39 West Washington-st., 3-story and bases.

519, 521, and 523 South Robey-st., 2-story and base ent bricks. 42 West Washington-st., large frame residence and SUBURBAN.
Several residences at Evanston and South Evanston,
well located, will be rented at low rettes; also houses
at Glencoe. Highland Park, and Highland.
Lawndale—2-story frame near depot.
Hyde Park—Large residence and grounds on South
Park—av, and Fifty-first-st.
Hyde Park—3-story and basement brick and large
grounds on Egandale—av, near Fifty-fourth-st.
NORTH.

grounds on Egandale-av, near Fifty-fourth-st.

NORTH.

63 Hurlbut-st., 2-story and basement.

86 Elm-st., brick cottage, 5 rooms.

North La Salle-st., near Division, nice 3-story stone-front, Il rooms. Front, Il rooms.
STORES, FLATS, ETC.

189 Cottage Grove-av., second floor, 5 rooms.
187 Cottage Grove-av., store and assement.
117 Third-av., first flat, 6 rooms.
42 Fifth-av., second floor, 2 large rooms.
25 and 251 Thirty-fifth-st., second floor flats.
535 and 557 West Madison-st., stores and flats.
434 and 42 West Madison-st.

To feet.

Room IT, 30 La Salle-st.

TO RENT-THREE HOUSES IN MONTROSE, 8 miles from the Court-House, convenient to depot, with five acres of land each.

Three brick houses to rent on Fulton-st., No. 76i.
Three brick houses to rent on Fulton-st., No. 76i.
Three brick houses to rent on Fulton-st., all modern improvements; from \$61 to \$60.

Four cottages on North Wood-st. and Clybourn-place, near Rolling Mil, chesp.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

To RENT—AT SUMMERDALE (NORTH RAVENS-T wood) brick house, 8 rooms, hot and cold (lake) water, bath, etc., 430 per month. Fare 8c, R. GREEK, 64 East Madison-st. Also, for sale desirable proper-ties from \$1,500 up.

lies from \$1,500 up.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—DWELLING, FOUR-teen rooms, barn, large lot, corner Church and Hinman-av. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st. TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE, BEAUTIFUL-ly situated, one mile south of Evanston, at 25 per month. FRANK MERRILL, near depot, Evanston. TO RENT-815 PER MONTH, THE UPPER FLOOR,
I containing 6 fine rooms, with modern improvements, in house at Lake View; third house on Roscosst, one block north of school-house. Inquire at ES
Dearborn-st., in bank. TO RENT-TWO COMPLETELY FURNISHED houses in Evanston; one very choice. BEVER-TO RENT—HOUSES, WITH SEVERAL ACRES
of ground, in Evanston, from \$6 to \$10 per month.
BEVERIDGE & DEWRY.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—HOUSES, FURnished and unfurnished, by FRANK MERRELL,
dealer in real estate, office near Evanston depot.

FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Roomso and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1864. Rooms and S. 120 Randolph-st. Established 1864.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND Phanos without removal. 131 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. 48 Dearborn-st., Room II. CASH PAID FOR SLD GOLD AND SILVER-Money to load on watches, diamords, and valua-bles of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (Reensed), St Rast Madison-st. Estab-lished 185. Hished 1865.

IIIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 38 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, roe-st. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES OF INTER
est on real estate in Chicago and Cook County
ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 12s and 131 La Salie TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$5,000 AND UPWARD at 6 per cent, upon first-class business property LYMAN & JACKSON, 38 Portland Block. 6 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN BY TURNER A Bond, MZ Washington-st., in sums of \$5,000 or more on improved city real estate.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE BEST CARriages in the market, landaus, landauloites,
Victorias, phæstons, etc., Abbet bowning Company
express wagons, and our unequaled pleasure said
business bugsies; low elliptic aprinse, side is a larger
side springs. The absolute nuggies in use than of any
entire the second HORSES, ONE CARRIAGE, buggr, phaeton; also several sets of harness. Apply to HENRY LEOPOLD, 1168 Indians-av.

FOR SALE-FOR CASH-ONE HORSE, PUBLIC record 2:40. Can trot race of six heats from 2:36 to 2:30, and trot the last half mile of sixth heat in 1:8. Sound and kind. Also one mare, public record 2:7; sound and kind. Also one mare, public record 2:7; sound and kind. Address H SI, Tribune office.

POR SALE—A GOOD HEAVY TEAM, WITH OR without harness, and lumber-wagon. Apply at wm. BANMER & CO.'S, 67 and @ South Canal-st. CAST-OFF CLOTHING. A LL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WISHing to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding
for an ofer from R. HRRSCHELL, 56 State-st. I will
get an ofer from R. HRRSCHELL, 56 State-st. I will
get an ofer from R. HRRSCHELL, 56 State-st.
A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF
A clothing at 6 ELDER'S, I'10 State-st. (old No. 561.)
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING,
Address J. GELDER, 32 State-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS FIGURE AND LAND-Northwestern Sign Works, 50 Sedgwick-st. CHAS. WANTED-A GOOD CURTAIN AND SHADE upholsterer; also a good carpet-layer. References required. Good situation for steady men. F. W. ROSENTHAL & CO., 419 North Fourth-st., 82 WANTED-PAINTERS—A FEW GENEMAL WORKERS, good at everything. Such men will find a good shop at WHIDDEN'S, 716 South Haisted.

WANTED-FORTY CIGARMAKERS GOOD AND steady jobs. Inquire of ROTHSCHILD, SCHROEDER & ELIEL'S, 16 and 18 La Salle-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-30 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. CO.
100 for C. B. & Q. Co.; I brickyard foreman;
sander; 2 pit spoolers; I moider; 5 truck-wheelers
Free fare. At J. H. SP-RBECK'S, 21 West Randolph WANTED-200 LABORERS FOR IRON MINE railroads, and saw-mills. ANGELL & CO., 5
West Lake-st.

WANTED-ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF business experience to travel. Good references required. Apply to FRED C. COOK, Room 6 (basement), 105 Dearborn-st. WANTED—AGENTS OUR NEW SCHEME PATI 50 profit in ten days, on small capital. Il sam ples free. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago,

WanteD—MAN THOROUGHLY COMPET
as stenographer and telegraph operator in v
ern eity. References required. State experience
slary expected. Address NS. Tribune office. salary expected. Address N & Tribune office.

WANTED—TAILOR TRIMMINGS—SALESMAN of experience in this particular line. Apply, with full references, trimming department, JOHN B. KILLSON & SON, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE HIMSELY GENERALLY OF SALESMEN TO SELL OUR GOODS to the grocery and drug trade on commission. Address, with stamp, SAMUEL T. ZELLER & CO., Lewisburg, Preble County, Ohlo. Lewisburg, Preble County, Ohlo.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—GENT OR LADY—
To sell the mirror needle-cases, needle packages, and other fast-selling novelthes; is to 500 a daycan be made. C. M. LININGTON, 60 Jackson-st.
Chicago.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS GIRLS TO to the country for six or eight months, ab the lst of May, to cook and do second work. He ences required. Address R X, Thunne office neces required. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work in a family of five. Apply at 657 La Balle st., first house south of Boulevard. WANTED-A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AT WANTED-I WILL PAY A FIRST-CLASS WON WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK AND the other for second work in private family.

Apply to 36 Superior-st.

WANTED-A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERA housework at 710 North Franklin-st, Wages Ed. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GE housework in a private family. Good he good wages. 1972 Wabash-av. WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOU work; must be a good cook. Apply Monda WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; family small. Call to-day at 3il Lincoln-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in small family. References required. Steady place for good girl. Apply at 12il Wabash-av., near Twelrih-at. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WITH REFERENCE for general housework, in private family. Appl immediately at 374 West Monroe-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL He work Permanent place and good wages WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework at 662 West Monroe-st. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family. Good wages. Germa preferred. 23 Twenty-eighth-st., between Wabash av. and State-st. av. and State-st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Scandinavian or German. I Indians-av WANTED A RELIABLE SECOND GIRL AT northeast corner Fullerton-av. and Clarks MRS. GEO. W. SMITH.

WANTED—GIRLS THAT CAN WEAVE HAIR and do hair-work. Will pay good wages at SCHUBRT'S, 155 Twenty-second-st. WANTED-A GOOD MILLINER. ADDRESS
HOLMES, 129 Fifth-st., Springfield, III.

WANTED—A WASHERWOMAN TO TAKE washing home; none but first-class need apply.

Employment Agencies.
WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINA
vian girls for private families, hotels and boarding-houses, as G. DUSKE'S office, 155 Milwaukee-ay. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 2 TA
Of age, has had 'year' banking experience it
National and 'In savings banks), desires a reago
ble position in a discount bank in a amart West
city; is now Treasurer and Manager of a savings be
in a New England city. Can give satisfactory
dorsements of character, etc., and can furnish to
Will not consider any position paring less than II SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the East, of thorough business habits, as Book-keeper or assistant, clerk in hotel, or in any business where industry, energy, and capability are required. Address H @, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND, IN store, or office, or as collector, by a capable man experienced in office work. Can furnish A I reference. Well acquainted with the city. Address H II, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF IT to work in store or office; can read, write, and speak German and English. N 2, Tribune office. Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A Since; was 5 years with his last employer. The best references can be given. Inquire of HOVET 2 CO., 175 Wabash-av.

Conchimen, Teamsters, &c.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACHman; fully understands taking care of fine horses
and carriages; can come well recommended. Address
0 25, Tribu ne office. O 28, Tribu ne omee.

Miscellameous.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO

has traveled in Minnesota for the last 8 years; is
perfectly acquainted with the dry-goods business.
Address H 7, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PRIMADE. Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
as nurse or care of invalid; no objection to the
country. Please call Monday at 1% Larrabee-st,
basement. Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, it is Milwankee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION, WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, TO take entire charge of grown children, and teach thom English branches; or as housekeeper to a widower with children; would go West. Good references. Address MISS K. TEFNON, Post-Office, Detroit, Mich. Detroit, Mich.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED,

Capable, and energetic young lady, able to assiss
with the books; understands correspondence, general
office-work, and telegraphy. Address "Assisant,"
bare of F. W. LA WRENCE, Milwaukee, Wis.

PITUATION WANTED—BY BA LADY AS COM-panion to a lady, or to take entire care of a bouse for a backelor or widower. Satisfactory references riven and required. Call or address 1888 Wabash-av. A YEW FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND PIANOS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO. CHICKERING & SONS, STEINWAY & SONS, GEO. STECK,
EMERSON PIANO CO.
We will offer these planos for sale Monday, April
19. They are in fine order—good as new.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams—sta.

CENOWLEDGED BY A ARTISTS,

And the
An W. W. KIMBALL,

PIANOS AND OBGANS ON INSTALLMENTS AT W. W. KIMBALL'S.

CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS. FOR SALE—FIRE TABLES AND FIXTURES OF the Doty Billiard-Hall, consisting of nine first-class tables in thorough order, with balls, cues, quaracks, gas-fixtures all complete. Also, elsennt barcounter, bar back, bar mirror, ice-boxes, etc., etc. liquire of CHAPIN & GOHE, 7 and 75 Mouroe-SL, or BEST, RUSSELL & CO., & Lake-SL.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF Clothing at GELDER'S, I'll State-st., (old No. 56). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 180.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, A carpets, etc. Ladies attended by Mrs. J. Gelder. Address J. GELDER, 28 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR PAPERS, ETC., IN I pocket-book taken from water-closet over Dyche's drug-store. Can keep the money. No questions asked. Owner's name inside. Communicate with or call on him at Gossage & Co.'s, 18-110 State-st.

LOST ON SATURDAY—A SCOTCH TERRIER dog; clipped cars and tall; steel collar, with il-comes attached. Return to 254 Michigan-sv. and receive roward.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT—FURNITURE, Carpetts, stoves, crockery, and all household goods on easy payments, at prices lower than the lowest. House furnished throughout at a day's notice. EMPIRE PARLOR READSTEAD CO., 25 West Machigan-st. The lowest references given and required. Address A. D. FAILS. Post and Tribuse, Detroit Allers.

### The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1880.

Some 200 Chicago brickmakers met yes ay and decided to ask an advance of 25 cc er day over the wages of last summer. GEN. GRANT was at Bloomington ye

day, and after attending divine worship at the First Methodist Church he visited the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal and made a brief ad-fress to and shook hands with the children. He leaves to-day for Galena. THE storm of wind and rain which rage

to violently in Chicago last evening proves to have been an extended sweep. Dispatches from fillwaukee, Springfield, Ili., Beloit, Wis., Leav-nworth, and other places, tell of considerable lamage by wind and lightning.

THE Communists have made up their ads not to send delegates to the coming State avention of Finitists at Springfield. The resal of the railroads to grant passes, rather an "party rules," the reason assigned, is probley the chief cause of their refusal to attend. TWATES as to the results of County Con

tions thus far held in Ohio give Blaine six-out of the forty-four delegates to the Chi-Convention from that State. The Congres-al district in which President Hayes and istrict in which President Hayes and ter reside will send a Blaine delegation A WELL-INFORMED correspondent, writing om Indiana, states the feeling of Republicans that State to be this: "With Grant as the undidate the State will certainly go Democrat: with Sherman, the State would be doubtful; laine would probably carry the State; Wash-

uld probably carry the State; Was A FIRE occurred in this city yesterday ments of a vers onflagration, as the location was a planing-mill, with lumber-yards for surroundings, and a trong gale of wind prevailing. By hard work and good management the loss was kept down

A WEDDING in high life is announced in its morning's budget of news from China-iss Let Sun, a Chinese ledy educated in morios, the daughter of a Tien-tain official, as been united in marriage to Capt. Anderson, ommander of a Chinese gunboat, the ceremony ommander of a Chinese gunboat, the ceremony ng performed by the Dean of the Engl hedral at Shanghei

THE nomination of the Hon. John A. Kasson as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh Iowa District, now misrepresented by Gillette, the Greenbacker, is now regarded as a settled certainty, and his election equally so. The Nominating Convention will be held early, to that Mr. Kasson may resign his post as Minister to Austria and return home in time to make a thorough canvass. thorough canvass.

A COOKING-STOVE saved the lives of several persons yesterday in Indianapolis in a remarkable manner. The family lived above a livery stable which had caught fire, and, being asleep in bed while the flames were rearing on the floor below, were only awakened by the noise of the stove falling through a hole burned through the floor. Twenty-seven horses and a large number of vehicles were destroyed.

In his sermon in Brooklyn yesterday the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher expressed himself very vigorously regarding the outrage upon Cadet Whittaker at West Point, declaring that it was necessary that there should be more colored cadets there to keep each other in countenance, and that if the white cadets and officers didn't like it they could resign and go amewhere else for an education.

The outlook is not favorable for a peace-ful settlement of the difficulty between Russia and China, and the latter Government is making hurried and extensive military preparations, such as the purchase of war parations, such as the purchase of war nitions, the drilling of troops, and reorganisation of the navy. The feeling inst Europeans continually increases in in-nity, and fears are entertained of a sudden break against foreigners in Pekin, which aid be attended with frightful slaughter.

In a dispatch from St. Paul which we print this morning it appears that the Windom boom in Minnesota is being worked up merely as a cover for Grant. The feeling of State pride is relied upon to secure the election of a solid Windom delegation by the State Convention, which chooses all the delegates from the Congressional districts as well as the delegates at large; and it is said care is being taken to see to it that none are chosen who cannot be depended on to change over to Grant after one or two somplimentary ballots shall have been given to Windom.

THE friends of the Northern Pacific Rail road do not despair of escaping serious injury at the hands of the bostile Southern Brigadiers of the House Committee on Railroads. They claim that non-action in their case will be ravorable, as their charter does not expire by law until July 1, by which is the completed a sufficient. me they expect to have completed a sufficient mount of the road to secure their land-grant-ne Senate is not likely to concur in any mali-ous legislation by the House, and if the bill lowing an extension of time cannot be passed a Northern Pacific will be content with no leg-

Among the religious matter which we print this morning will be found a sermon by Prof. Swing on "Charity, Its Tribulations and successes"; by the Rev. John Williamson, at the First Methodist Church, on "The Plan of Salva-

ADVICES from Syracuse are to the effect d vigorously engaged in preparations for pturing the Convention to-morrow for their ief. It is apparent now that if the regularly-osen delegates from all parts of the State are mitted the anti-Tilden element will be in a cided majority, but it will be the policy of the lden managers to seize the organization of the cided majority, but it will be the policy of the iden managers to selze the organization of the myention and control its preliminary action the extent of excluding all but their n machine delegations. Undoubtedly their ms are well and carefully laid. Tillin is an adept at this sort of capery, and is not going to loosen his grip at a critical juncture. He is desperately determed on bossing New York in Cincinnati, for hout the support of his own State he would mined on bossing New York in Cincinnati, for without the support of his own State he would be out of the race either as a candidate himself or the dictator of the nomination. His expressed desire for harmony at Syracuse to-morrow rather than for his own personal success deceives nobody, for he knows perfectly well that to secure harmony he has only to distinctly withdraw as a Presidential candidate. But he has no idea of withdrawing; he was never more intensely desirous of the nomination than he is intensely desirous of the nomination than he is now, and there is no longer any hope for har-mony at the Convention to-morrow.

TILDEN AND THE DEMOCRATS. Mr. Tilden's affairs seem to be appro a crisis. It would appear to be almost inev itable that Tilden's status as a Presidential candidate will be determined after the New York State Convention, which meets at Syracuse to-morrow, and that some approximate estimate can be made of his chances to se cure the Cincinnati nomination if he remain in the field. Meanwhile, all is chaos. No great party was ever so beset with factions as the Democratic party in New York State. Dissertions are so rife that not merely two but actually three Conventions are among the possibilities at Syracuse. John Kelly may or may not endeavor to get into the regular Convention with his Tammany following; if he make the attempt it is likely that he will fail, so that in any case Tammany will probably have a Convention of its own. But ther is also a strong anti-Tilden faction which does not affiliate with the Tammany organization, which is a peculiar institution of New York City politics. It is rep-resented that the anti-Tilden sentiment throughout the State has elected a large majority of the delegates to the Syracuse Con vention; the number is estimated in some cases as high as two-thirds of the whole. If this be correct and the regular delegates be permitted to exercise their rights, Tilden's fate will be settled adversely to his "claim without counting the Tammany faction. But, on the other hand, it is said that the Tilden managers propose to make up "paper delegations" and contest the rights of the regular anti-Tilden delegates. Tilden will not go into this sort of business without satisfying himself that he can carry it through. In that case it seems to be likely that the

anti-Tilden men will withdraw, and set up

an independent Convention of their own,

claiming to be "regular" both as against th

Tilden and the Kelly Conventions. The

situation is certainly very complicated.

There seems to be as great an uncertainty about Mr. Tilden's personal intentions as there is about the outcome of the Democratic dissensions which his presence in the fight has developed. On the one hand, there is a report, based upon what is represented as the most authentic information," that Tilden has held a consultation with his leading adherents, and that it was then decided the he would not be a candidate. On the other hand, "a confidential friend" of Tilden's is reported as saying most emphatically that Tilden will not withdraw, but is making the most earnest political contest of his life This, we are assured, may be accepted as lutely correct." A third version of Tilden's personal position is that he designs to hold on long enough to secure for himself a preponderating influence in determ who the Democratic candidate shall be. Tilden's real status may probably be found somewhere between these conflicting state ments. He must be dismayed himself at the many-sided dissensions in the party; and, while he is a candidate and will not spare any effort or expense to carry the day in his own State, he is probably prepared to with-draw if it shall become evident that his can-didacy will be hopeless, and if he shall be able to make conditions that will give him an mportant influence in the choice of a candilate, a hand in the campaign, and a dictatorial position in case of success. Even if the result of the Syracuse Conven

tion or Conventions shall be favorable to Tilden, so far as securing the regular Nev York delegation goes, that will not end his contest for the Cincinnati nomination, but only determine whether or not he will continue to make the fight. The irreconcilable opposition of the Tammany faction will remain and it will have its influence at Cincinnat in spite of a solid Tilden delegation. John Kelly is reported to have declared that he will not support Tilden even if New York shall send an unpledged delegation to Cin cinnati and if the National Convention shall nominate Tilden under that condition. Tilden will also encounter at Cincinnati the determined antagonism which his candidacy has aroused in other sections of the country, and particularly in the Southern States. It would seem to be almost impossible for him to secure two-thirds of the Cincinnati Convention as matters now stand. There is one event which will almost assure Tilden's rejection. If Gen. Grant be nominated by the Chicago Convention, Tilden will be dropped by the Democrats. The Southerners have already repared the way for this by threatening that certain of their States will vote for Grant as against Tilden, though they promise a Solid South for any other Democratic candidate whether the Republicans nominate Grant or not. On the whole, the Republicans cannot safely count upon dissensions among the Democrats which depend upon Tilden's can-

didacy. THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE. There has been another meeting of sugarealers in New York to appeal to Congress in the name of honesty and justice against the swindling and robbery now perpetrated under the sugar tariff. Secretary Sherman fficially informed Congress a year ago of the frauds practiced under the Sugar law, and appealed for legislation to break up the system, but the Democratic Committee of Ways and Means did not dare to give the subject even a respectful consideration. The Chairman of the meeting, Judge Mo-Adam, stated the object of the meeting was to urge on Congress the necessity of legislation to break up the present monopoly. The remedy was simple and direct, and that was to fix a specific duty on sugar, -so much per pound,-leaving nothing to be determined at the Custom-Houses but the weight of each hogshead. Watson W. Moore, an expert, stated that the loss of 'revenue through fraud was \$15,000 a day, or \$5,000,000 a year, and this fraudulent system had been in suc essful operation during ten years. The control of this business of sugar importation was in the hands of a few men, having a cap-

Ital of \$100,000,000 at their command. Their

sugars were delivered at private docks and

were graded privately by customs officers.
They had driven thirty prosperous business firms out of business or into bankruptcy.

A Mr. Knowlton, who had been in the Claims has not merely given this preposterous job serious consideration, but actually proposes, so it is reported, to require the United

frauds under the existing law. Mr. La F. Fuller had been in the sugar trad twenty-five years. The present law had since 1870 driven \$25,000,000 of invested capital out of the business, and had reduced the umber of refineries from fifty to twentyne. A trifling one-sixteenth of a cent s pound on sugars made a difference of \$1,000 a day, or \$300,000 a year, to some of these refiners. After discussing the subject fully and explaining the failures to get any attention at Washington, he is reported to have thus referred to the Chairman of the present Ways and Means Committee:

Ways and Means Committee:

He thought it was a burning disgrace to the Nation that such a man as Fernando Wood should be at the head of the most important committee in Congress, and he would say to the Democratic party, that so long as they kept such men at the top the party would be likely to remain at the bottom. Fancy that man coming to New York as he did to inquire into the frauds at the White House! Fernando Wood looking at fraud! [Laughter.] Why, just so soon as he struck fraud he shut up quicker than lightning,—he was a fraud himself, and every man in the country knew it! In conclusion, Mr. Fuller denounced the frauds of the Sugar Ring as vaster by far than those of the Tweed Ring.

The present tariff imposes duties on sugar according to their "color," following in this instance an old standard adopted by Holland a century ago but not followed in any other part of the civilized world. The discoveries the prosecutions, and convictions in some of the Courts, where it was proven that importers had their sugars artificially colored in order to have them entered at low rates of duty, ought to have been sufficient to satisfy Conress that that test of sugar was only intended to give license to fraud. The polari-scope was then introduced into the Custom-House to detect the saccharine quality of the sugars, but, as this requires an expert and a machine, importers have only to make it profitable to the expert, who examines their sugar at their own premises, to practice greater frauds even than were perpetrated under the artificial-coloring practice.

One of these speakers illustrated his escription of the sugar frauds by stating that the sugar was imported in hogsheads, and during the voyage these hogsheads were kept lying on their sides, the molasses in the sugar all settling to the under side. At the Custom-House the quality and color of the sugar was graded by the saturated sample taken from this part of the hogshead. The difference in the grading was equal to half a cent per pound, or \$7 in the duty on each

logshead. The general fact, however, disclosed by the proceedings of the meeting was that all these frauds in the matter of sugar importation are notorious; that their existence has been time and again established at Washington; that the Department has reams of reports by its own agents as to the exist and as to the enormity of these frauds, and the great loss of revenue; that all this testimony has been presented over and over again to the Committee of Ways and Means, and that that Committee peremptorily refuses to eport any bill or in any way permit the ubject to come before the House for action, The fact is, the Sugar Ring is the mainstay

of all the monopolies. It is the cashier and the paymaster. Out of its \$20,000,000 annual profits it can afford to run a committee, or even a whole Congress, if nece sary. It coerces the representatives of all the other monopolies by threatening them with destruction if they permit the sugar monopoly to be broken. Speaker Randall's Demoratic Committee of Ways and Means have ade themselves the special protectors of the sugar frauds and all the other monopolie and they are able to protect all these by refusing to allow any bill proposing a change of law on any of these questions to get before the House where a vote may be taken.

ANOTHER IMPERTINENT CLAIM. There is reason to fear that the present Congress, under the cover of silence and with a pretense of conservatism, contemates making serious raids upon the Public Treasury. The Democratic caucus has its party vote well in hand. The practice has en successfully inaugurated, in the case of the Army bill, of shutting off debate by stubbornly refusing to answer the attacks or arguments of the opposition, and then passing the bill in question by a strict party maority. This policy is peculiarly favorable to jobs of all kinds. It is calculated to suppress all exposition of the real character o any subsidy or claim, and then rush it through without reference to its merits. There are numerous jobs before Congress of both public and private nature whereby the public may be swindled out of millions dollars. It may be that the Democratic majority will not dare to pass them at the present session, just preceding a Presidential election, but they will all be in a shape for hurried action at the closing session of the

resent Congress next winter. Reference was made the other day to an mpertinent proposition to issue new patents o one Morse for improved breech-loading firearms and ammunition which he had transferred to the Southern Confederacy when the War of the Rebellion opened, and which were employed for the more effective slaughter of Union soldiers during the entire period of the War. But the fraudulent claimants upon public bounty are not confined to the South. There must be Northern claims with which combinations can be made that will secure Congressional votes from both sections. A conspicuous sample of these may be found in the impudent claim of the San Francisco Land Company, of Phila delphia," so called, which asks Congress to reimburse it for an alleged investment in a fraudulent claim. To understand the exact ature of this "claim," it should be premised that the United States guaranteed the validity of the private land grants which had been made by the Spanish and Mexican Governments when the present State of California was acquired. This guarantee opened up an oportunity for fraudulent grants, which was abundantly improved, and the Government has expended large amounts of money in defending them in the United States Courts. The case represented by the "San Francisco Land Company, of Philadelphia, is described as follows by the New York Times:

One of these fraudulent California claims was that of Santilian. This man was Padre Prudencio, a parish priest of the Mission of San Francisco. The claim was never heard of until 1856 after the admission of California to the Union. Then the claimants produced a pretended gram from the Mexican Government, dated Feb. 10, 1846, and conveying to the aforesaid Prudencic Santilian all of the vacant lands formerly belonging to the mission, south of the pueblo of Yerba Buena and the Presidio. As the City of San Francisco is now haid out, this would embrace about 15,000 acres of land, the northern boundary of which would be California street, in the heart of the oity. It would cover what is now the busiest and most crowded part of the place. Under Mexican customs, priests were incompetent to become grantees of ranchos, and the selection of the dead and zone Padre Prudencio Santillan by the forgers of the grant at once threw doubt upon its genuineness. The claim was held over the occupants of city lots during ten years, discouraging them from making improvements and opening streets. The original owners dianpeared, and the forged grant passed into the hands of non-resident speculators. In 1860 the United States Supreme Court decided that the so-called Santillan grant was fraudulent and vold. In the meantime, however, this speculative forgery had been purchased by a Company known subsequently as "The San Francisco Land Company, of Philsdeinhia". These precide One of these fraudulent California claims was tof Santilian. This man was Padre Prude void. In the meantime, however, this specialities forgery had been purchased by a Compa known subsequently as "The San Francis Land Company, of Philadelphia." These peor aver that, although the claim was then in litigation, and was believed by many to be a forgethey paid for it the tidy sum of \$1,000,000. The now appear before Congress asking relief, the investment having proved to be utterly wortless.

The House Committee on Private Land

nty years ago. It is unreasonable to suppose that any person or any corporation is vested the sum of \$1,300,000 in a land-claim which had been finally adjudicated as void and fraudulent. It is highly probable that not one dollar has been put into the job, except possibly for the employment of lobbyists; there may also have been some cond tional division of the proceeds in case the Public Treasury should ever be reached. But, even if the claim was bought up by incent and verdant parties, and no matter if the sum paid for it was large or small, there is not the remotest obligation on the part of the United States Government to reim-burse the investors. A fool and his money are soon parted, and of the Government would not hold out very long if it should undertake to assume all the bad investments into which foolish people are betrayed or which confidence operators devise. The "innocent parties" in the Philaielphia Company are not so innocent as the nen who have bought and improved San Francisco lots in good faith. It is not at all probable that the Supreme Court will ever countenance this fraudulent claim; but, if Congress shall authorize the reopening of the case, the men who have the job in hand will have achieved their purpose, for the new litigation will put a cloud upon certain San Francisco titles which will enable the jobbers to levy blackmail upon the bona fide owners. It is astonishing and disgraceful that such a cheme as this should gain so much as a nearing from the National Legislature. The ee which reported this bill is composed of Messrs. Gunter, of Arkansas; Martin, of West Virginia; Caldwell, of Kentucky; Muldrow, of Mississippi; Stevenson, of Illi-nois; Myers, of Indiana; Mitchell, of Pennsylvania; Norcross, of Massachusetts; Burrows, of Michigan; Van Voorhis, of New Jersey; and Pacheco, of California.

PARNELL'S RECENT CAMPAIGN IN IRE-

The recent electoral campaign in Ireland developed many phases in the political sentiments of the people of that country, the most remarkable being the complete and overwhelming repudiation of the clergy and of the publicans as political guides and prophets, and the striking advance of the electorate in radical and modern ideas Previous to the passage of the Ballot act an Irish election—and for that matter an English election—was little better than a faction fight. The unfortunate voter was threatened with eviction by the landlord if he voted for the Whig candidate, and if he voted for the Tory the priest held forth no pleasant prospects for him in Kingdom Come. The Tory candidates in those days were usually rich men,-landlords,-and the purchasable nonvoting element was always on their side, being well paid for their sweet voices. Another and more independent element of the nonelectors was ranged on the side of the Whig who always, before election, was a great patriot. If the unfortunate tenant voted for a Whig, a Tory brick was sure to descend on his scalp, and a blackthorn descended on the head of him who voted for the Tory. (Rotten eggs were not known in those days,they are a recent Saxon innovation and not at all likely to be popular as weapons of offense.) During elections then, the country was in a state of siege. Her Majesty's redcoats were constantly marching from county to county; the police force had their hands full, and reinforcements were called in from Malta Gibraltar, and other places to preserve the peace between the spirituously and spiritually inspired factions.

The inauguration of secret voting under the

Ballot act completely destroyed the political power of the landlords, and it looked for a time as though the Catholic clergy would have it all their own way in the rural constitshare political power with the rumsellers. The first elections under the act occurred 1874, and resulted in the return of a set of political humbugs, professing Home-Rulers and Land-Reformers, who previous to election were most ardent patriots, quoting Moore by the yard, appealing to the past glories of Erin, and fiercely indignant at the spollation of the Holy Father, and so on ad nauseam. A few men of good abilities were elected, but the general character of the representatives was not much better than that of the Tories they displaced. In some instances the cierical candidates were opposed by the farmers, and notably in Limerick County, where the clerical candidate, an aristocratic Catholic, was utterly routed by a tenant-farmer who served his apprenticeship to patriotism in the County Jail for his connection with Fenianism. At several of the by-elections which occurred between the last general election and the previous one the clerical candidates have been beaten by men more in consonance with popular feeling. But it was not until Parnell appeared on the scene that the utter powerlesness of the clerical element to control the people's choice was fully demonstrated. The first trial of strength occurred at Ennis, in Clare. The andidate was a Catholic lawyer, well connected and wealthy. Mr. Parnell pitted against him a young journalist of National proclivities, but, like most members of his profession, without much money. The battle was fierce but brief, and Parnell's candidate was triumphantly elected. A few similar contests took place subsequently, resulting generally in the defeat of the clerical ominee.

The clerical party, however, refused to consider themselves beaten, and, when the general election of 1880 was announced, they set themselves to selecting candidates, without consulting the lay electors, except such as they could control. Parnell arrived on the scene from America almost at the eleventh hour and seriously deranged the reverend gentlemen's plans. Immediately the ery of dictation was raised; denunciation Parnell were loud and frequent, but he was not moved from his purpose. The farmers, having full confidence in his judgment and integrity, requested him to aid them in selecting suitable candidates. "His presence," says the hostile correspondent of the London Times, "inspired his friends with fresh courage and determination. His activity was remarkable. He traveled from place to place with a rapidity which made him seem almost ubiquitous, and wherever there was a difficulty he was on the spot to solve it." The clericals in many instances gave free vent to their rage, and at the now celebrated Enniscorthy meeting a mob was organized to prevent Parnell from speaking, and, although the accounts of the affair have been grossly exaggerated, they effectually prevented him from doing so. The Wexford farmers had not the least sympathy with the mob, however, as the result of the election proved. O'Clery, the clerical candidate, who is a fair sample of his class, and who announced himself as "a Nationalist and a soldier of the Pope,"-he might have added a soldier of Jeff Davis, for he fought in the Rebel army,—was left at the foot of the poll, receiving only 457 votes, against 3,075 cast for Barry and 2,879 for Byrne, the Parnellite candidates. In Ennis, where he had formerly beaten the priest's candidate, and where, according to the local paper, "Parnell's candidate was denounced at all the masses," his nomine was elected by a largely

author of the "Life of Lord Ber and notwithstanding the cry of "Atheist" raised against him he was elected. In Kildare County the representation since 1829 has been in the hands of two local aristocratic Catholic families, but the Land-League nominees, one of whom is a tenant-farmer, swep the field this time despite the opposition of the great majority of the clergy. Nor have those Irish peasants any more regard for the traditions of the past than for the politico-religious influences of the present, and the seem to be quite free from the ancient-glory Erin nonsense. The O'Connor Don, de-scendant of ever so many Irish Kings, a very able gentleman, a great favorit with all classes, and one who had been marked out by Mr. Gladstone for a Cabinet position, was nercilesly slaughtered at the polls in favor of Dr. Cummins, a free-thinker, but an adherent of Parnell. The churches of Roscomnon were rapidly vacated by the male members of the congregations when the clergy be-gan their political harangues in denunciation of Dr. Cummins' loose notions on dogma; no that these peasants cared little for religion for they are intensely devout Catholics, but they cared much for the political principles advocated by the denounced. Parnell's reatest triumph, however, was gained in Cork borough, where he was opposed by the Catholic Bishop and his clergy, and denounced on the Sunday preceding the Monday of elec-tion as "a firebrand," "a self-elected dictator," "an American carpetbagger," etc., etc. The publicans opposed him, and they are a numerous body in Cork; the pseudoaristocrats opposed him, and they are an influential and an arrogant tribe in Cork; and the whole Murphy family-and every fourth man in the city by the Lee is a Murphy-opposed him; yet he got nearly five votes to every three cast for his opponent. The popular voice was unmistakably in his favor, and with a fair franchise his victory would have been overwhelming. As it was, the Nationalist element consider that Cork has once more blished its right to be called "Cork's own wn, and God's own city." The narrow maority of 150 by which the clerical party deleated an obscure and unknown candidate with an unfortunate name in Cork County, only goes to show how slender is their hold

even in that place, Parnell's triumph is unprecedented in Ireand. The only chance the clericals have of regaining their lost power is to join his party and go with them the whole length of the pro gram. This they will scarcely do. They are naturally Tories, and were it not that the Orangemen, whose hostility to the Catholic Church is so unstinted and bitter, belong to he Irish Tory faction, many of the clergy would have long since joined that party. In England the Bishops, priests, and the native Catholic element, with the exception perhaps of Cardinal Manning and the Marquis of Ripon, fought on the side of the Tories. The rchbishop of Dublin favored one Tory and one Liberal for that city, and in a letter published on the eve of the election he oes not make as much as a single reference to the Irish land question, or to the other popular issues on which the contest was be ing fought. His whole letter was about education, and he favored the Liberal candidate only because he pledged himself to vote for the denominational system.

Another feature of the election, as well of the agitation which preceded it, has been pointed out by Mr. James Redpath, of the New York Tribune. He says he was struck with the total absence of all reference in the speeches of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and their adherents to the past "glories of Erin." They allow the dead past to bury its dead and speak about living issues. Instead of quotations from Moore, and the gushing apostrophes to Erin so common in Patrick's Day utterances in this country, these young young men-quote Lecky, and John Stuart Mill, and Kaye, and Cobden, and other politcal economists; they deal in the hard logic facts and eschew blarney and bosh. Those farmers who attend the meetings are told that they have much to achieve before they become "the finest peasantry of the world." Mr. Redpath, though an Englishnan, cannot but have respect for such agitators. He has been through the school in this country. He reported Phillips and Gar rison, and they talked no nonsense, but hard, stubborn common sense, and the doctrine of numanity. As he points out, there is hope for a people so educated as the Irish people now are, and who march to the meeting ground singing songs to the air of "Tramp Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," or keepin step to "Marching through Georgia."

WHAT BISMARCK IS DOING FOR AMER-

It is scarcely possible to estimate the advantages which the United States will derive from Bismarck's efforts to increase Germany's greatness. The natural result of his work has been to produce a state of affairs in Europe by which our people cannot fail to be benefited. These results are not likely to diminish in the future. On the contrary it may safely be predicted that the policy of which Bismarck is the author, and by which these results are caused, will long survive him, and that, lacking his master-mind in its application, the effect of his policy must be even more beneficial to our interests than during his lifetime. Bismarck's plans to aggrandize Germany will inevitably, in the near future, make it impossible for Europe to compete with us as a rival in industrial pursuits. It is probable that this state of affairs would ultimately occur in the natural order of events. His schemes, however, have not only rendered it certain, but they will probably

bring it about within a few years. As a preliminary to the proper understand ing of this subject, it is necessary to refer to the present public debt of Europe and to the monstrous and constantly increasing expenditures made by European Governments for the development and maintenance of their warlike power. Fifteen years ago the debt of Europe amounted to 66,000,000,000 francs. It is now 108,000,000,000 francs In 1865 the expenditure for European armies and navies was 2,700,000,000 francs. In 1869 this expenditure reached the sum of 4,100,-000,000 francs. This debt has increased during the last fifteen years at least 70 per cent, while the expenditure for warlike purposes is now nearly two times greater than in 1865. But this increase of debt and swollen expenditure in preparation for war cover by no means all the burdens which European people are forced to bear, and which have their origin in Bismarck's schemes. It is necessary, also, to take into consideration the millions of young men withdrawn for years from civic pursuits, and actually employed in the armies and navies of Europe. To these should be added the large and increasing number of Europeans who emigrate to avoid the conscription, and among whom is to be found some of the best skilled labor

which Europe contains. It is not at all probable that the debt of Europe will in future be decreased to any appreciable extent. If England be excepted there is not a European country which gives a moment's thought to the payment of its debt. The English have, from time too time, been able to reduce theirs by small amounts, but in the present state of the British Empire, and particularly if the fact

ed. As a whole, the debt of expected. As a whole, is far more likely to be increased as the is far more likely to be increased as the bis far more likely to be increased as the is sure to cause. Neither can a decre army and navy expenditure be expected. The military system of Germany, for the adoption of which, in its present form, he alone is responsible, is such as to render necessary every eight or ten years a large increase of the permanent army in order to furnish skeleton organizations for the mobilization, when necessary, of her increasing population. An increase of the German military force, combined with Bismarck's aggressive plans, make necessary a corresponding increase on the part of other nations. It may therefore be expected that the armies and navies of Europe will constantly be enlarged and the expenditures for their maintenance swollen far beyond their present limits. These causes will constantly and largely increase the amount of emigration from Europe to the United States, by which our producing power is so greatly augmented and that of Europe diminished. It is not an exaggeration to say that Bismarck alone is responsible for this condition of affairs. It is solely due to him that Germany has enlarged her armament to so enormous and ruinous an extent. His schemes for the increase of German power, and the overwhelming force he has prepared to carry out these schemes, have driven other European nations to take measures for their own protection by every military development within their power. It

has been necessary for them to incur this costly extravagance, or to submit themselves to his dictation without the power to resist. As in accordance with his wishes the German military and naval forces are augmented, so their warlike expenditures mus become correspondingly greater. These con tinued and costly preparations for war, with the unsettled and feverish condition of public opinion to which they give rise, must, of course, proportionately reduce the industrial capacity of Europe, and their natural result cannot be other than to increase to a ruinou extent the taxation to which every materia interest will be subjected.

In the United States we are subjected to no such drawbacks. Nothing but our own mismanagement or unwise legislation on the part of our Government can prevent the fullest development of our various industries. There is scarcely an article whether of growth or manufacture, and which is required in Europe, that we have not unrivaled facilities for producing. Our breadstuffs have become a necessity t European people. The agricultural resources of Europe cannot in future be enlarged to any great extent. Its ever-increasing popu lation must therefore seek elsewhere addi tional sources of food, and in the supply of this necessity no other country can for a moment compete with us. Our mines of gold and silver, which have already contributed so largely to the monetary resources of the world, have by no means reached their fullest development. Our manufacturing interests have progressed to an extent which not only proves our ability as producers, but which will ultimately enable us to compete successfully in the markets of the world. Our Governmental expenses are compara tively small. Taxation has been reduced to the lowest limit. We are rapidly paying off and reducing the interest upon, our public debt. In fact, our capacity as producers in every branch of industry is increasing each year in a far greater ratio than the in-

enterprise of our people, that no one pretends to foresee when this ratio will be diminished. The greater the success of Bismarck's schemes, the more they must reduce the these schemes are carried out, the larger must be the European demand for our surplus products. The continued application of Bismarck's plans will certainly fulfill the prophecy of M. de Girardin, in the issue of La France Oct. 15, that "it will be necessary to be deprived of all political foresight not to understand that in a few years the United States of America will absolutely impose, under pain of impossible rivalry, in dustrial ruin, and social revolution, upon the disunited States of Europe the obligation to disband their armies, and to maintain a small force, sufficient only to compel the execution of and respect for the laws."

crease of our population; and so unlimited are

our resources, so great the intelligence and

WE commend the following extract from the speech of Senator Dawes, as President of the Massachusetts Republican Convention, to those who believe with young Stephen Douglas

the Massachusetts Republican Convention, to those who believe with young Stephen Douglas that the Republicans have some chance of carrying Southern States this fall:

One hundred and eighty-five Electors will choose the next President, as that number did the last. The sixteen Southern States will elect 138 of them. In no one of these States has the Republican party an organized existence, although in five at least, casting thirty-seven Electoral votes, a Republican majority of legal voters is as indisputable as in Massachusetts or Vermont. In three of them, at the last election, that majority, wading through bribery and forgery and blood, reached the ballot-box and was heard. But all are still now, and on the next election-day will be as sient as the grave so many of them filled on the last. To these 138 Electoral votes, as certain for the Democratic candidate as is the sunset of the day of election, add the vote of New York and Indiana, or the vote of New York and almost any two of the small and uncertain States, like Connecticut and California, or New Jersey and Oregon or Nevada, and it is settled against us. It is plain, therefore, that the next Presidential election will hinge upon the choice of Electors in the State of New York, where parties are so nearly divided that, at the last election, in nearly a million of votes cast a change of 2.500 would have turned victory into defeat. All the successes of last year have still left the great Presidential contest of this year to be determined by the disposition of 2,500 votes in the State of New York, out of nine millions to be east for Electors in November next. Let every main, then, lock arms with his neighbor, for the margin on which we stand is not wide enough for a single misstep. Let every true soldier stand in line, for there is no space for a straggler.

THE Rev. Dr. Gibson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, in the course of a very eloquent and interesting sermon yesterday, on "The Unity of the Faith, and the Defense of the Faith," made a piquant allusion to the late Channing celebration. He said that the Presbyterian clergymen had been in doubt as to what course they ought to pursue with terian clergymen had been in doubt as to what course they ought to pursue with reference to the commemorative service. They at last decided not to participate in it, because they feared that the praise of Channing might be mingled with abuse of others who were dear to the Orthodox Church. The Presbyterian pulpit, he added, has no word of detraction to utter against Liberal Christians. From one year's end to another no abuse of devout Unitarians, whether they be dead Channings or living Martineaus, will be heard in Presbyterian churches. But similar charity has not always been accorded to Calvin or Edwards by Liberal preachorded to Calvin or Edwards by Liberal preachers and lecturers. Dr. Gibson testified to the highest admiration for Channing personally, and claimed him as a humble, devout, and nobleminded Christian, quoting extensively from his writings to show that he was a believer in the divinity of Christ.

Mr. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has taken of Mr. Stephen A. Douglas has taken occasion soveral times to say that Gen. Grant, if nominated, would be likely to carry a number of Southern States. Mr. Emery A. Storrs and Senator Logan asserted the same view the other night. It would be interesting to know on what facts, if any, these gentlemen base their predictions. The only States carried by the Republicans four years ago, when Gen. Grant himself was President and had power to enforce the Election laws, were Louisians. Florida, and South Carolina. No other State can reasonably be included in the predictions of the third-term party now. What is at present the condition of affairs in these States? The Republican party has, to quote the words of Senator Dawes, "no organized existence" in any of them. In each of them the State Government and the election machinery were to years ago in the hands of the head lican party; they are all now in hands of the Democracy. The very Return Boards that were used to deteat the frauda violence of the bulldozers will next fall be us to give effect to their decisions. It will preally make no difference wh or not. They will be counted out. The lots, county election officers, and State Beaming Boards will surely do their work, and Republican majority will remain when the have finished.

THE story that President Hayes refer Mr. Bristow a place in his Cabinet in compliance with a compact made with Geo. Grant is pronounced an absurd invention by the Cincinnation Commercial. Mr. Bristow was not the only, and even the chief, defeated candidate. Blaine Conkling, and Morton were compacted. Conkling, and Morton were as much e ecognition by places in the Ca

was:
It would have been absurd to anticipate that Cabinet including Blaine, Bristow, Morton, an Conkling could come to any agreement upo any question of real importance, whatever pressure the President might apply. It therefore concluded that it would be expedient under the circumstances, not to extend an any tation to any one of the competitors for the Presidential population. residential nomination to at to select the Secretaries f en whose views as to Civilconciliatory policy toward the South, etc., cided in the main with those of Mr. Hayer or give to the Administration rather a bus han a political cast.

THE third-term advocates hold out illusory hope of carrying two or three bon States as a reason for imperiling vie Ohio, the only October State, success in w Onio, the only october State, success in absolutely essential to a Republican vice fall. Onio gave but a little more than a jority for Hayes four years ago in Octo Hayes was a Favorit Son, who had be Hayes was a ravort son, who had been the times elected Governor, and was wholly und jectionable as a candidate. With what or fidence can the Republican party look forms to a victory in Ohio if the third-term issue orced upon the people of that St Democrats now represent Ohio in the U States Senate, and it is under the best div stances a close and doubtful State. We can afford to exchange Ohio for any Southern tainties, however alluring and flattering

THE hope of carrying Virginia by a fus Republicans and Repudiationists resi ender foundation of fact. While the P ists elected a majority of the last L they did so on a small vote. From 40, Democrats did not come out at all. Besides, tolerably well known that thousands of Derats in Virginia who might vote for a State sion ticket would bolt the Republican Electicket. Senator-elect Mahone, the leader of Fusionists, has already said that he would his influence in favor of Hancock agains Republican who may be nominated. He are persuaded to favor any Democrat, and Tilden. Indeed, the nomination of Taffords the only hope wise Republicans may ocrats did not come out at all. Re affords the only hope wise Repub of carrying any Southern State; and I not nominated yet by a good deal.

IF the Milwaukee Wisconsin wishes to be the third-term cause in Illinois and Wiscom as much damage as it possibly can, it has only keep on printing paragraphs like this: keep on printing paragraphs like this:

One of the Chicago resolutions which specurged the nomination of Grant was the election would preëminently give stabing the honest financial policy of the country, way be overturned by the many fools are thusiasts who do not appreciate the full of the debased coinage which is storing from National Treasury, and which swindle is dially sustained by such journals as Tur (a go TRIBUNE and others of that ilk.

Four civil engineers in San Fran signed and forwarded to Washington a very orous protest against the acceptance by engineers of divit chapton, as they Coast, in direct violation, as they Secretary of War, of the Revised Sta memorial is particularly directed agains George H. Mendell, who, they allege, has on salary for the Water Comm Francisco and as Consulting tate Engineer of California.

To THE surprise of about ever strong Republican town of Grov County, Ill., elected a Democr named Schwartz at the late town supported Mr. Schwartz under the promise would join the Methodist Church if e "It seems," says the Republican, " that is elected unto salvation.

MR. STORRS sneers at the scratch New York, but does not observe that feated one of the candidates on the R-ticket last fall, and but for the Kelly be have defeated Mr. Cornell by a considerable fority. They cast 20,000 votes by actual Mr. Storrs is generous. He can afford to gard the scratchers, but the Republican

EX-SENATOR BOUTWELL in his spe Grant before the Massachusetts Conventionald: "If he retires from the contest to more row, Mrr Blaine, beyond all question, is the more row, Mrr Blaine, beyond all question, is the more row, Mrr Blaine, are so exceedingly and that Gen. Grant should not retire. that Gen. Grant should not retire.

COL. JOHN E. HAMILTON, one of the Kee authority for the statement that four of delegates, surely, and possibly soven, will be the instructions of the State Convention wote against the third term from the start.

THE withdrawal of Mr. Tilden will bris great grief to the sbie and influential Demo of Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas; and the R licans of Kentucky and Missouri would be neonsolable if Gen. Grant should po

THE Cincinnati Commercial says to four to six of the Kentucky delegate in twenty-two of the Pennsylvania delegate in bolt the instructions of their State Convenies on the first ballot.

LEAVING Illinois out of the count, Great Northwest is solid on the Presiden question, and not on the side the man would like to have it.

PRESIDENT HAYES IS a Grant man, N the Republican Convention at his home to a Fremont, sent Blaine delegates to the Ohio Convention of the Convention of th

PERSONALS.

"I am once more a dark horse."-Beau The latest thing in bonnets is ge girl talking to her fellow at the front gale

"I RESPECTPULLY decline to act as repning mate for any more dark horses."—I.J. Hendricks. "Send me another can of ang The fish are biting, and there is no doubt our being a Nation."—Vice-President Wh

The latest song is entitled: "Son Waiting at the Garden Gate." For the the young man in the case we hope it is I About the only point for the prosecut that the West Point authorities seem inclina-admit is that Whittaker was there the night

Spring has come; at least all the round men in town are beginning to wear skin colored pants and mauve silk neckties. ay sometimes fail to get here on time, bullors can be depended upon. may sor "PERCY PERKINS"-Yes, a bunch of

mortelles is a nice present to send a girl, but if you mean business it may be well to know the caramels frequently take the persimmen in swhere immortelles wouldn't reach the least "JOE COOK"-The darkest hour is n

before the dawn, as was stated some but just after you have reached home without any night-key, and have runs for your wife to get up and let you l

A fashion journal applies the word and ful" to a black chip bonnet trimmed sith Oriental lace drawn around the grown gathered in a bow, and with four ostrion translation, peacock blue, pale blue, and boom ourling over the brim. It is probably useful a

the sense that the realizes sufficient family for a year. An exchange s it New Rochelle, l which women w

A Young man arry on \$1,000 a as that much, de little extra exert and get enough for best state for mai until Mr. Hayes' te Bertha Von Hil

she never was mar her husband is not will hardly deny, ho married her husban divorce, and this sh she refers was not w You see that pronubes every dark the night! how wa box! how he jumps how tremblingly h Well, that is the san go out West and sia You wouldn't think would you?—Boston

POLIT The interesting f ent will be beaten

The sentiment o elect a Republican elected at all, is cle should it not be One of the Iowa five dispatches yester and two from the fa-second choice of the every instance that James G. Blaine, of h

The fact that President think it no stration in his favor of their ability to delegation. If they there would be no oc to set forth his claim On the suppositi he has now in his far 122, Edmunds 12, Sho uncommitted, i

The fact that t chusetts have taken munds into prominen arge and influential party who believe Blaine or of Gen. Gi too great risks to be int (Rep.). When the Masss

vention adopted a resing that Senator Edm President of the Uni such a resolution as whole United States was for had it been off Whig (Rep.). hig (Rep.).

If the Southern the Chicago Grant in the Chica ate of a

party. It would be a Convention, some are to change the basis rest it upon the party is an unfair one.—Den "Without bloc there will be no po there will be no politic tration. . . . We n ment . . . The we to bear the burdens should control it. . shed, a strong centra established as soon as p (Third-Term Advocate). It now seems to I

elegations bereafter hat the Grant manag upon are those from almost certain to choose the November election. be secured in this manning by unsatisfactory one.

It must begin to be a dates that the South will mous for a third term u and that the delegate with those from New with those from New will be able to give Grademand of the great Re England and the West Convention, but those to do the voting as usual times humorously call people.—Philadelphila T. Semator McMillan, de thinks the Papublic he thinks the Republic equally divided betwee a few for Sherman. L timent was almost uns now there is a strong Sherman is the decided the first ballot the Min Chicago Convention, h for Senator Windom, w quently mentioned in o dency. Senator Windo will be the dark horse, i

BEECHER ON The Brooklyn

Himself Vigorov West Point Outr Special Dispatch to NEW YORK, April 18.

sermon this morning against hating qualities but no one had a right carries the bad quality, ly. If he saw a strong oppress and ill-treat sor oppress and ill-treat sor oreature be had a right moment; had a right to whaled him. Men migi aists only of prayer, but as good as half make. No Church did not make man fe neighbor." This was t battle between love as fought. We have illbed God had summoned hit earth. Has this nation to receive them? The denunciation of our ill races, such as Indians as races, such as Indians a tion to redemption by t nation of the colored p work on the part of of this country was He said: "Take the n young man of African Government to West 1 of an army officer. He and when he complain fended by those who ab abused as if a criminal inal without a shadow of could form a shadow of of his color. Does any were the son of som statesman, suspicion wo were the son of som statesman, suspicion wo him under the circumstrates suspicion on the fracten suspicion on the states rose up and stamp upon it. God bless the charity in doing so!" Me the did not blame all the but what could be the sould allow that poor along for four year look of sympathy ings, and seeing of allow that during all it been moral or manly charten the stand between that boy This thing must cease. Colored boy at West Poin and justice, there must sent up there to keep him we will have them there (Repeated appliause.) They shall be collicers (white men don't like their sign and go where they of the sign and go where they desired applianced to they shall be officers (white men don't like their sign and go where they of the sign and g

sident Hayes refus

ineock against an inated. He migh emocrat, exception of Tilder e Republicans may have ern State; and Tilden is good deal.

isconsin wishes to do Illinois and Wisconsin assibly can, it has only to aphs like this: solutions which specially of Grant was that his iently give stabilit; "o cy of the country, which he many fools and entreciate the full effects the is nowing from the of that ilk.

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explains the matter by ethodists of Groveland under the promise that odist Church if elected publican, "that he was

at the scratchers is tobserve that they do ates on the Republicas or the Kelly bolt would il by a considerable ma-votes by actual count. He can afford to disre-t the Republican party

sch in his speech for sachusetts Convention in the contest to-mor-ell question, is the non-arty at Chicago." This in why certain Senators, to exceedingly anxious of restire.

ron, one of the Ken-Chicago Convention, is nent that four of the ssibly seven, will bolt State Convention and m from the start. fr. Tilden will bring influential Democracy lansas; and the Repub-lissouri would be quite t should positively de-

of the count, the on the Presidential he side the managers

is a Grant man, but ion at his home town, gates to the Ohio Con-

VALS.

k horse."-Beacons nnets is generally a dark horses."-T. J.

an of angle-worms.
ere is no doubt about
c-President Wheeler.
titled: "Somebody's
te." For the sake of
we hope it is not her

least all the young ing to wear skim-milk silk neckties. Corn here on time, but the

to send a girl, but if be well to know that the persimmon in cases in't reach the lower

kest hour is not just tated some time ago, nohed home at 2 a. m. d have rung the beli let you in. Dark is

An exchange says that at a recent election at New Rochelle, N. Y., for School Director, for which women were permitted to vote, not a woman appeared at the polls. This is the first woman appeared at the polls. This is the fi intimation in this part of the country that the was a church-scandal trial in New Rochelle th

A young man writes to know if he shall marry on \$1,000 a year. Certainly; if the girl has that much, dead certain, you ought, with a little extra exertion, to be able to hustle around and get enough for yourself. Marriage is the best state for man, excepting of course Ohio ntil Mr. Hayes' term expires.

Bertha Von Hillern, the ex-pedestrian, says she never was married, and that, consequently, her husband is not seeking a divorce. The lady hardly deny, however, that if she had been ried her husband might have applied for a grea, and this shows that the item to which You see that boy? How timidly he apvery dark spot as he hurries thr the night! how warily he watches every tree-box! how he jumps aside at the slightest rustle! how tremblingly he meets every wayfarer! Well that is the same boy who is just dying to West and slaughter the pesky re suld you?-Boston Transcript.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The interesting fact of the best figuring on accretained results is, that the third-term movement will be beaten at Chicago, whether Blaine a sominated or not.—Cinclinati Commercial

The sentiment of the States which must ot a Republican President, if one is to be elected at all, is clear and unmistakable. Why

One of the Iowa delegates to Chicago got the dispatches yesterday,—three from Chicago and two from the far East,—asking as to "the second choice of the delegation." He replied in every instance that, so far as he knew, it was James G. Blaine, of Maine.—Iouca State Register

President think it necessary to get up a demon-stration in his favor at Chicago betrays distrust their ability to secure for him the Chicago legation. If they had no fears on this point ere would be no occasion for a public meeting set forth his claims.—New York Herald (Ind.). On the supposition that the vote of New Vork will be solid for Grant on the first ballot. he has now in his favor 171 delegates, Blaine has 122, Edmunds 12, Sherman 8, Washburne 3, and 2

are uncommitted, making 316 in all. The full vote of the Convention is 756, so that not quite one-half has yet been chosen.—New York Trib-The fact that the Republicans of Massa chusetts have taken such action brings Mr. Ed-munds into prominence as the candidate of that large and influential portion of the Republican

When the Massachusetts Republican Contion adopted a resolution yesterday signify-that Senator Edmunds was a man fit to be sident of the United States, they adopted such a resolution as any sensible man in the whole United States would have instantly voted for had it been offered to him.—Quincy (Ill.) Whig (Rep.).

If the Southern delegations nominate If the Southern delegations nominate Grant in the Chicago Convention, he will be the candidate of a minority of the Republican party. It would be a good idea if, at the next Convention, some arrangement could be made to change the basis of representation so as to rest it upon the party vote. The present system is an unfair one.—Denver Tribune (Rep.). Without bloodshed, and rivers of it,

here will be no political change in the Administration . . . We need a stronger Government . . . The wealth of the country has to bear the burdens of the Government, and should control it. . . To avert fearful bloodshed, a strong central Government should be established as soon as possible."—Senator Sharon (Third-Term Advocate). It now seems to be admitted that in the

delegations hereafter to be chosen, the only ones that the Grant managers can confidently count upon are those from Southern States that are upon are those from Southern States that are almost certain to choose Democratic Electors at the November election. A majority, if it should be accurred in this manner would be a thorough. y unsatisfactory one, as it would be in no sense i representation of Republican sentiment,— Beston Herald. It must begin to be apparent to all candi-

ates that the South will be substantially unani-mous for a third term until it comes to voting, and that the delegates from that section, united with those from New York and Pennsylvania,

with those from New York and Pennsylvania, will be able to give Grant the nomination. The demand of the great Republican States of New England and the West will be overlooked in the Convention, but those sections will be expected to do the voting as usual. This is what is sometimes humorously called a government of the people.—Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, says that he thinks the Republicans of his State are about equally divided between Grant and Blaine, with a few for Sherman. Last fall, he says, the sentiment was almost unanimously for Grant, but now there is a strong feeling for Blaine, while Sherman is the decided preference of many. On the first ballot the Minnesota delegation in the Chicago Convention, however, will vote solidly for Sonator Windom, whose name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Presidency. Senator Windom, Mr. McMillan thinks, will be the dark horse, if there is one this year.

BEECHER ON WHITTAKER.

The Brooklyn Preacher Expresses
Himself Vigorously Regarding the
West Point Outrage.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribune.
New York, April 18.—Mr. Beecher said in his
sermon this morning that there was no law
against hating qualities hateful in themselves,
but no one had a right to hate the man that
carries the had quality at least not permanent.

b. If he saw a strong and powerful man cruelly oppress and ill-treat some weak and defenseless creature he had a right to hate that man for the creature he had a right to hate that man for the moment; had a right to hate him until he had whaled him. Men might think Christianity consists only of prayer, but a pair of bellows was as good as half the prayers men make. No Church was true that did not make man feel "Thou shalt love thy neighbor." This was the country in which the battle between love and hatred must soon be fought. We have liberty and plenty here, and God had summoned hither all nations of the earth. Has this nation a charity large enough to receive them? The preacher, after a severe denunciation of our ill-treatment of helpless faces, such as Indians and Chinese, called attention to redemption by the blood of Christ of this conniciation of our ill-treatment of helpless moes, such as Indians and Chinese, called attention to redemption by the blood of Christ of this mation of the colored people, and said the great work on the part of the white people of this country was not yet completed. He said: "Take the most recent instance. A young man of African descent is sent by the Government to West Point to learn the duties of an army officer. He is shamefully outraged, and when he complains, instead of being defended by those who should protect him, he is abused as if a criminal and treated as a criminal without a shadow of proof or one fact that tould form a shadow of suspicion,—all because if his color. Does any one believe if this boy were the son of some distinguished white statesman, suspicion would be harbored against him under the circumstances? The attempt to fatten suspicion on the boy himself is a distraceful outrage, and I am proud to observe two-thirds of all the newspapers in the United States rose up and stamped their indignant foot upon it. God bless them for it, and for their heading the colored boy to go along for four years without a word or look of sympathy from his fellow-beings, and seeing only repugnance and late everywhere? It was terrible to think that during all that time there had not been moral or manly courage enough in one, we, fire, twenty young men of that academy to that during all that time there had not been moral or manly courage enough in one, we, fire, twenty young men of that academy to that during all that time there had not been moral or manly courage enough in one, we, fire, twenty young men of that academy to the moral or manly courage enough in one, we will have there must be more colored boys set up there to keep him company. [Applause.] We will have them there. They must be there. Repeated applause.] They shall be educated; they shall be reflected; they shall be reflecte

Perfume Canes.

It is a perfume cane. The knob represents a Cainese magot or an Indian idol. You press a spring and a spray of scent issues from the

FOREIGN.

Lord Hartington Believed to Be the One to Succeed Beaconsfield.

The Present Premier's Interview with the Queen Yesterday.

the Life of King Alfonso. A Mysterious Organization Urged

Why Otero Attempted to Take

Him to Commit the Deed.

An English Officer and His Command Massacred in Beloochistan. The Situation in China Relative to the

Treaty with Russia. The Peking Government Making Every

Preparation for War. GREAT BRITAIN.

BEACONSFIELD'S SUCCESSOR.
LONDON, April 19.—The Times this morning says: "The public may not be greatly surprised if Lord Beaconsfield should recommend that Lord Hartington be sent for."

AUDIENCE WITH THE QUEEN.

Lord Beaconsfield was given audience by the Queen Sunday. The Marquis of Salisbury did not go to Windsor,
VACATED.

Sir Stafford Northcote has already vacated his JOHN BRIGHT.

JOHN BRIGHT.

It is understood that John Bright desires to enter the Ministry because he has work to perform with reference to the Irish land question. Torm with reference to the Irish land question.

THE HOME-RULERS.

William Shaw, member-elect for Cork County, at a meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club, said he believed arrangements were being made for a meeting of the Parliamentary party at Dublin at an early date. He thought the Home-Rulers should stand up as determinedly against the Whig as against the Tory majority if it did not yield to Irish claims.

THE CASE OF CHUNG-HOW, AND RUSSIAN COM-Hong Kong, March 28 (per City of Peking, San Francisco, April 18).—The case of Chung-Hou ns serious. Though many Chinese of

high station express a disberief that the senten of death will be carried out, there is no satis-factory clew to the mystery of the proceedings. The best attainable evidence indicates The best attainable evidence indicates that Gen. Tsa, the prime mover in recent events, is now certain that Li-Hung-Chang was unacquainted with Chung's impending disgrace until the latter had nearly reached onstration when the news of Chaug's down fall reached him. Since then the tide of hos-tility has been too strong for any victory to withstand. Tsung-Ti-Yamen affects to believe no cause of offense was given to Russia, and in-timates the belief that Tseng, now in England, and newly appointed to St. Petersburg, will re-move all difficulty. All advances are coldly met by the Russian representative at Peking, who is in constant and busy communicais in constant and busy communication with his home Government. Messengers are leaving daily for Kiachta,
from which frontier post the telegraph starts.
It is noteworthy that Kwo, late Envoy to England and France, who showed strong pro-foreign feelings, is now kept in retirement, while
the Envoy to Berlin, notoriously anti-foreign,
is in high favor. Apprehension is frequently
expressed that foreigners in Peking will be
sacrificed in some sudden outbreak, but there
is no proof in support of such idea.

AMERICAN TREATY RIGHTS.

The question of the Chinese in America ap-

mors in north ports not long since that if Chinese subjects were unjustly treated in San Francisco, the Peking authorities would order the seizure of American residents as hostages. All reports on this topic have now ceased. In any event, there is no probability of the violation of American treaty rights here, whatever outrages are attempted in California.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. War preparations continue on all sides. There are heavy purchases of munitions, hurried drilling of troops, and reorganization of the navy. Trade is affected by the uncertainty of the pros-

THE KING OF SIAM. There is a report that the King of Siam proposes to visit Hong Kong, China, and possibly Japan. CHUNG-HOW'S REPORTED MARRIAGE.

There is a ridiculous story that Chung-How married a Russian lady while in Europe, hence WAR SHIPS CONCENTRATING.

There is a concentration of foreign ships of war at Tien-tsin to await the developments of the Chung-How case.

THE RICHMOND OFF FOR JAPAN.

The United States flag-ship Richmond Admiral Patterson, has left Hong-Kong en for a summer sojourn to Japan. A HIGH-TONED WEDDING.

Miss Lai-Sun, a Chinese lady, educated in America, and daughter of a Tien-tsin official, has married Capt. Anderson, of the Chinese gunboat Kwashing. The ceremony was performed at Shanghai by the Dean of the English Cathedral.

SPAIN. THE INTERVIEWS WITH OTERO.

THE INTERVIEWS WITH OTERO.

Special Cable.

PARIS, April 18.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs the following account of the interviews which took place in the Saladero Prison between the regicide Otero on the one hand and the Captain-General of Madrid, and Duke of Sexto, Lord Chamberlain of King Alfonso, on the other: "Since the execution these interviews have been the cause of much comment. I apprehend that the unfortunate criminal repeated to both these high functionaries a tale which they carried to the King as soon as the confidence was made. This supposition is confirmed by the King's confessor, Padre Carmana, who also visited Otero at the chapel at his own request. Otero deciared to those three servants of the King that he personally had been guided by no political hate or motive, as he never had taken any share in such things or had any interest whatever in politics, and that his only object had been to seek death in the scuffic which he supposed would take place after the attempt. the attempt.

that the idea of regicide was suggested to him by two tavernkeepers. He incriminated other persons besides, whose names he did not mention, or else, as is generally supposed, the authorities do not oare to state what he said in this respect, though in official circles nobody contradicts the main features of his confession. Otero ended each of his three interviews with the positive assurance that he had hitherto kept silence in the hope that a commutation of sentence might allow his lips to remain scaled, but, as he was about to meet the extreme penalty, he wished to warn King Alfonso to be on his guard. He declared that he had only been the unconscious instrument of others. The same danger would again meet the King ere long. These statements made HE SOLEMNLY DECLARED

on the Captain-General and on the Duke of Sexto, who were also with Moneasi when he was executed a year ago, and they remembered that the first regicide, who also repudiated all Somaist of political motives, had equally or almost! the same terms sent a message to the King by the priest who attended them. The Minister all press affects to disbelieve this version of Otero's confession to the Captain-General, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Royal Confessor; but it 'the talk of the town and of the clubs, and it was thus given in the Baloz Club and in the Casino by relatives or friends of the Duke of Sexto. By members of the Prison Junts of Inspection the same facts hav been stated. Señor Canovas del Castillo is Los a man to be shaken by threats. He defendes with unusual vigor his policy in the Cortes, and in the Council over which King Alfonso presided the other day. Indeed, during his short term of office he has already allowed seven executions of murderers to take place in the Kingdom.

OTERIO'S CONFESSION.

Ze the Western Ameriated Ores.

MADRID, April 18.—The Diarie Errande by lishes what purports to be a confussion made by PROFOUND IMPRESSION

FRANCE. DE LESSEPS' CANAL

PARIS, April 18.—Le Figaro publishes a letter this morning from M. De Lesseps, in which the writer says that all obstacles to the construction of the Panama Canal have been swept away. The feasibility of its execution has been demonstrated the exceptionally and practically. The feasibility of its execution has been demonstrated theoretically and practically. All impediments have been removed by the will of the American people unanimously expressed in public meetings, and also to the United States Government. He can follow no other policy than that which is dictated by public opinion. This is also the general tenor of a speech delivered by De Lesseps at the Sarbonne last night. He there affirmed that he had 3,000,000,000 francs awaiting him at New York for the prosecution of his enterprise. DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, April 18.—The appointment of Count Du Chatel to be Minister at Vienna in place of Telsserene Debort, resigned, is rezetted. MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

The appointment of John Le Moinne to be Minister to Belgium has been gazetted.

A REPUBLICAN DEPUTY.

Ninard, Republican Deputy, has been elect
Senator for the Department Haute Vienne,
place of De Peyramont, Orleanist, deceased. NOT TO BE DISSOLVED.

The Temps publishes a semi-official note denying the report of the impending dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. HOHENLOHE GOES HOME. Hobenlohe has taken leave of President Grévy.

AFGHANISTAN. CHIEFTAINS SATISFIED.

LONDON, April 18.—A dispatch from Cabul says: "A great number of chiefs have left Cabul for Matan, generally satisfied with the termination of the period of uncertainty. The three Sirdars, all members of the late ruling family, left with emphatic notestations of their three Sirdars, all members of the late father, family, left with emphatic protestations of their intention to do any service in their power for the British. One of the Sirdars took with him letters from the Mother of the Puppet, Ameer Moosa Khan, giving him authority to take charge of the child. He will bring him to Cabul if required.

THE MAIDAN COMBINATION Pwo letters have been received from insurgent iders, stating they have broken up the Maidan mbination, and that Mahomed Nehan has remed to Ghusnee.

PRIENDLY LETTERS. Many important Kohistan chiefs who are generally favorably disposed toward Abdur Rahman Kaan bave sent friendly letters, and many have expressed their intention of making submission at Cabul.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE CHIRIQUI SURVEY,
Special Cable.

COLON, April 18.—The Kearsarge is still at
Chiriqui. Commander Picking says that his
mission is not secret, but he refuses to define mission is not secret, but he refuses to define its objects. He is examining the harbors round the lagoon, not surveying. Commander Howell, of the steamer Adams, expects the ship here early next month from Geolfo Dulce. President Cervera to-day attributed the presence of an American man-of-war to an effort made by the Washington Government to divert attention from M. de Lesseps' scheme, and to defeat it. He does not believe that and to derest it. He does not believe that
America wants Colombian territory. He thinks
that the canal scheme is opposed to
American policy. Cervera has sent communications to the American Consuls at Aspinwall and
Panama, requesting information about the mysterious movements of the Kearsarge and Adams,
and also to the Colombian Minister at Washington, reporting that yellow-fever is increasing
here.

TURKEY. BULGARIAN ATTACKS. LONDON, April 18 .- A Constantinople dispatel LONDON, April 18.—A Constantinople dispatch says a telegram has been received from Moukhtar Pasha demanding reinforcements and confirming the reports that a band of Bulgarians had attacked Keupreulu, near Mitrovitza. The Minister of War is preparing to send fifteen battallons of troops and some war material to Moukhtar Pasha.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITE MONTENEGRO. \*
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.\* The Ambassadors

of all the Powers have signed a protocol agree-ing to the arrangement made between the Porte and Montenegro,

BURMAH. THREBAW UNDOUBTEDLY DEAD.

LONDON, April 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says it is reported that King Theebaw has died of small-pox and been succeeded by Theemalva, a Prince hitherto im-

ceeded by Theomaiva, a Frince intervention prisoned. The report is still unconfirmed, but, as small-pox was raging at Mandalay, the death of the King is by no means improbable.

MANDALAY MASSCRES.

A Times correspondent thinks the reports of the massacre in Mandalay are true.

BELOOCHISTAN. ANOTHER MASSACRE REPORTED.

BOMBAY, April 18.—A dispatch from Quettah reports that an officer and part of the Nineteenth Regiment have been massacred beyond Quettah by a band of Pathans and others. It is feared that communications with Quettah will be out. The road butween Quettah and Candahar is blocked, and telegraph wires have been out by the Pathans.

PERU.

CALLAO BLOCKADED. Special Cable.

Colon, April 18.—Callao advices of the 7th nst. report as follows: "The blockade of this port was begun to-day by six Chilian ships. The Peruvians disembarked a cargo of arms at Chira, near Mollendo, capturing the Chilian steam-launch Duende at Tucopila."

RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—The Medical Gazette announces that several cases of spotted typhus fever have appeared here.

SPORTING NEWS. BASE-BALL.

It was with their own bats that Providence was beaten the thirteen-inning game at Washington. The Nationals had broken all their sticks, and by borrowing from the visitors managed to "pound out" the winning tally.

De Witt's "Base-Ball Guide," edited by Chadwick, is just out. Chad finds plenty of room in which to abuse Chicago, as usual, but couldn't spare the space to put in Williamson's name as a member of the Chicago nine for 1879. Hankin-son, who played third base in not above half a dozen games, is recorded as the regular incibent of that position, while Williamson,

bent of that position, while Williamson, who played his base in sixty-four games, is not mentioned at all.

Mr. M. G. Bulkeley, who was for several years almost the sole sustainer of base-bail in Hartford, has been rewarded by election as Mayor of that city.

Ascertaining beyond a doubt that George Wright is not to be had this season, the Providence Club has engaged John Peters to play short-stop.

This week the Nadonals of Washington are to play three sames here against the Chicagos—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Lynch, the National pitcher, is addicted to an illegal delivery very hard to bat, but when held down to the rules is simply "ple."

PEDESTRIANISM. New York, April 18.—Charles Rowell and "Blower" Brown, the English pedestrians, have authorized Thomas Davis, of this city, to arrange a six-days' go-as-you-please match with Frank Hart and John Dobler for \$10,000 a side. Prank Hart and John Dobler for \$10,000 a side.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18.—The seventy-two
hours' foot race, twelve hours a day, ended at 11
o'clock last night. John Sullivan made 385
miles, and took the first prize, \$500 and a gold
and diamond medalion. George Guyon, of Chicago, made 378 miles, and took second prize, \$500.

Mother's Precious Darling. Mother's Precious Darling.

"I hope nothing will happen to that boy," the cross passenger remarked anxiously, as we were speeding northward from London.

The boy in question was about 7 years old. He was entertaining the passengers by running up and down the aisle, shouting like a Comanche Indian. He would run to the rear door, kick the panels, and shout "Ho!" Them he would run to the forward door, kick it, and yell "Hay!" When this performance began to grow maddening with the monotony, the boy would lend it a little variety by pausing to look into some passenger's face, while at the same time he would strike at him and shriek, "I'll kill you!" It was very interesting, and we all loved the infant. Now and then his mother would say, "Sammy, Sammy dear, you musn't strike the gentleman: perhaps the gentleman

DISASTROUS STORMS.

IN CHICAGO. A wind-storm which immediately preceded a rain-storm accompanied with lightning, set in at 7:35 last evening, and, though no great accidents were reported to or by the police, the damage done to buildings, trees, and fences must have been considerable. The storm recurred at intervals of two hours during the evening, until shortly after 2 o'clock this mornvigor. Window-giass, signs, chimneys, and cornices made the streets unsafe. The storm was but little less than a hurricane in violence. Great damage must have been done in the three divisions of the city, but up to 2:20 o'clock nothing serious the city, but up to 2:30 o'clock nothing serious had been reported. The following are some of the minor mishaps of the night: About one block of the sidewalk on Division street, between the two bridges on Goose Island, was lifted up bodily by the wind at 7:35 last

evening, and was dumped on the opposit side of the street.

The front gable of a one-story cottage at No. The front game of a one-story cottage at No. 650 West Sixteenth street, was blown out in the storm last evening. Damage \$50. The house is owned by C. W. Pardridge & Co., and is occupied by Sergt. Sheppard of the Deering Street Station.

by Sergt. Sheppard of the Deering Street Station.

A two-story frame building in process of erection at the northwest corner of Clybourn and Fullerton avenues, in the Town of Lake View, was blown down at 8 o'clock. It was owned by Michael Popp, and had just been completed. The loss is almost total.

Along West Madison street almost every store-front from Desplaines to Morgan street was damaged more or less. At No. 233 window-glass valued at \$100 was blown in. The store is occupied by Mrs. C. Lewis, confectioner. C. A. Morse, jeweler, No. 233, a large pane of glass blown in; Morrison & Phelps, restaurant, at No. 212, large sign blown through the window-glass; and Miss L. Conners, Millinery, another sign blown down and window-glass broken.

At 10 o'clock, as August and Albert Belzs were escorting a young girl named Bertha Boldt to her home, the wind blew the sidewalk beneath them, near the western bridge on Goose Island, out into the middle of the street. The three her home, the wind blew the sidewalk beneath them, near the western bridge on Goose Island, out into the middle of the street. The three were also blown out in the street, and were all badly injured. Albert had his right shoulder dislocated. August his left shoulder dislocated, and both were badly bruised and injured internally. The young girl was severely injured, and at last accounts was still unconscious. The Belz boys, who are 16 and 19 years of age, and Miss Boldt, were taken to the home of the Belz family at No. 178 Cornell street, and were there attended by Dr. Emrick. Miss Boldt is employed as a servant by a family living near the corner of Clark and Division streets.

IN KANSAS. Special Dispatch to The Chie LEAVENWORTH, April 18.-About 3:30 o'clock this morning one of the severest gales known in this section for years prevailed, the wind at-taining a velocity of sixty miles per hour. At 4 in demolishing some frame buildings, unrooting a number, and destroying outhouses, fences, etc. The air was heavily charged with electricity, and although no rain fell, dark sand filled the atmosphere, and continued to do so until dark. From a point on the Kansas Central Railway, near Holton, fifty miles west of this city, the report comes that the track is buried several feet beneath this sand. The new Opera-House, new Market-House, Fire Department building, and the Court-House, were unrooted in whole or part. Two small houses in the northern portion of the city were completely demolished, and, in one, P. Schoof was badly injured. Half a dozen houses in Salt Creek Valley, a few miles from the city, were blown down, and a few persons, one reported badly, injured. The wind is still blowing very high. a number, and destroying outhouses, fences, etc.

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., April 18.—About 6 o'clock this evening Mrs. Charles Kennedy, wife of the Superintendent of the Springfield Rolling-Mills, while sitting near a window at the residence of a neighbor during a thunder-storm, received an electric shock which threatens to prove fatal.

There were no marks or signs of hurning upon There were no marks or signs of burning upon her person, but she has remained unconscious and completely paralyzed ever since despite the best medical attention. Several other inmates of the room were more or less shocked, but none of them seriously.

AT BELOIT, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribund.

BELOIT, Wis., April 18.—A whirlwind struck the southwest portion of this city about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Eclipse wind engine factory, in process of erection, had its walls somewhat damaged and the smokestack scaffolding carried away. Sherwood & Reigart's lumber yard was badly shaken up, and heavy planks hurled a considerable distance and driven into the ground with great force. A portion of the wind mill at the Chicago & Northwestern depot was carried away. Part of the brick wall of Schlenk's brewery was blown down, and signs and other smaller articles damaged. A little hall fell, and heavy rains are reported a few miles from town. AT BELOIT, WIS.

AT LA SALLE, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., April 18.—A severe wind-store passed over this city and Peru to-day, doing considerable damage to property.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 18.—Lightning struck the Post-Office Block at Waupaca this morning. Three stores were burned. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$1,000.

The Silver Plate of Paris.

Some light was thrown, in a recent sitting of the Paris Municipal Council, upon a curious point in the history of the Commune, namely: the fate of the city silver plate, which has nover turned up since that agitated period. On the memorable date of March 18, 1871, the table service appropriated to the use of the Prefect of the Seine was deposited for safety in the Hötel de Ville; but this silverwhre, consisting of three services,—one, the gala service, of particular beauty,—is supposed to have been somehow made away with by the gentlemanly officials of the Commune when they occupied the Paris City-Hall. It is a well-known fact, however, that the dignitaries in question ate at the Hötel de Ville with the iron forks, born-handled knives, and pewer spoons that long use had rendered their favorit table utensils; so it is evident that the Paris city plate was not delivered over to the representatives of the irregular Government. What, then, has become of the missing objects? After a discussion of some length it was decided to defer the question to the attentions of the present Prefect of Police, with the request that active measures be ordered for the detection of the guilty parties, who, as appears from the deliberation of the Municipal Council, were, perhaps, persons connected not with the Commune, but with subsequent administrations. The Silver Plate of Paris.

The Princess Beatrice.

London Correspondence New York Tribuna.

Princess Beatrice, Victoria's youngest and unmarried daughter, was born when the entente cordiale between the Courts of St. James and the Tuileries was at its hight, and the idea of transferring to her one day the crown matrimonial of the Empress Eugénie was nursed by the third Emperor. I expect that when all the chapters of the Queen's journal are published it will appear, also that her Majesty and Prince Albert were aware of this hope, and did not discourage it. Hence the especial pains taken with the French education of the Princess, who was placed under the charge of Mile. Norele, a vrench lady, instead of under a German governes, as her elder sisters had been. When the Crown Prince of Austria was in England two years ago, he was asked to meet the Princess at dances at Mariborough House, and thought her attractive. If she married him the

POLITICAL NEWS.

several of his personal friends so informed him, and urged his consent to allow them to use his name in connection with the Congressional nomination. He at first declined, knowing that other persons had already entered the field. The demand increased as the possibility of his acceding became apparent, until the sentiment became nearly unanimous. He finally consented to the use of his name, if the people desired it. County conventions were held, as never before in the district, before the call for a Congressional Convention was made, and five counties instructed their delegates to vote for Mr. Kasson,—giving him forty-four of the fifty-eight votes necessary to nominate. Polk County will add twenty-one votes, which already secures his nomination, All other candidates have withdrawn, and it is not probable a ballot will even be had in the Congressional Convention, which meets June 30, but Mr. Kasson will be nominated by acclamation. The Convention is called thus early that he may be notified, so that he may resign his position as United States Minister to Austria, and come home to take part in the campaign in this State; and he will be a tower of strength to the Republican party. It is probable the Greenbackers will insist on the folly of renominating Gillette; and that gentieman, having nothing else to do, will accept, and go about the district preaching his own political funeral sermon. He can't ring in the heifer-calf dodge this year, nor the old men on their staffs weeping over the desolation of their country, and the young, strong men begging and importuning him for labor and bread. His goose is cooked, He will go out of office by unanimous consent.

Special Bispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Krontw, Isa, April 18.—At the special election in the Sixth Ward of this city yesterday, the Greenbackers and Democrats elected their candidate by a majority of 55. The new Council will now stand six Republicans and six Greenbackers and Democrats, with a Democratic Mayor.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. ELGIN, Ill., April 18.—At the school election yesterday, James Carlisle, Charles Collin, and Albert Church were elected members of the

The Kane County Greenbackers convened at Geneva yesterday and chose ten delegates to their State Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CARLINVILLE. III., April 18.—The Republicans of Macoupin County held their primaries in the different townships yesterday. The delegates to the State Conveguion will be instructed for Gen. John I. Binaker for Governor.

BURNED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, Springereld, Ill., April 18.—About 4 o'clock rounds discovered a small shanty occupied by an old negro woman on fire. The Fire Department was summoned and, after extinguishing the flames, the body of the woman, Martha King, was found burned to a crisp. Martha—"Black Martha," as she was familiarly known—was a well-known character throughout this portion of the State. She came to this city in 1863 as a servant of her master, Col. J. F. King, of Tennessee, who was captured at Corinth and sent a prisoner to Camp Butler. She remained with him until he was exchanged, but declined with him until he was exchanged, but declined to go back with him, and has since remained in the city, working at whatever she could get to do, spending most of her earnings for whisky. The ilre is supposed to have been caused by her lying down while drunk, and dropping a lighted candle on the floor. She was about 60 years of age.

DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. LAPAYETTE, Ind., April 18.—Last evening a 5year-old son of John Kinney, while playing on the canal bank, accidentally fell in. There was no one near to assist the child out, and it was several minutes before aid came. He was alive when taken from the water, but died after-ward.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A Visalia dispatch says a landslide at Mineral King yesterday crushed the boarding-house of the Empire Mine. One report says fifteen men are missing. Four are known to be killed. Other advices say all the men are alive, but a number are badly hurt.

THE CZAR'S THANKS.

New York Sun.
St. Petersburg, March 20.—The Czar of all the Russias has just addressed this remarkable communication to the Minister of the Interior:

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DES MOINES, I.a., April 18.—The Republicans of this (the Seventh) Congressional District have been most deeply humiliated for their foolishness in going off after strange gods, and permitting themselves to fall into the power of the vagarists who sent such a man as Gillette to misropresent them in Congress; and they now propose to redeem themselves. The lesson, though dearly learned, is a good one. It has served to stamp out the old feuds which have distracted and nearly destroyed the party in the district. stamp out the old feuds which have distracted and nearly destroyed the party in the district. For several months there has been a growing sentiment that the time has come to return to Mr. John A. Kasson; and several of his personal friends so informed him, and urged his consent to allow them to use his name in connection with the Congressional nomination. He at first declined, knowing that other persons had already entered the field. The demand increased as the possibility of his according became apparent.

CASUALTIES.

DISASTROUS LANDSLIDE.

VICTIMS OF GIANT POWDER. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 18.—The three un-known men killed by the giant powder explosion are ascertained to be Fred Rodgiers, Julius Haltz, and Diedrickson, all Germans.

An Order More Remarkable for What

It Doesn't Contain than for What It communication to the Minister of the Interior:

"By the provident protection of Almighty
God, I have been permitted to see the twentyfifth anniversary of my accession to the throne
of my ancestors. During a quarter of a century it has been a true consolation to me to see
in all classes of the people continual proofs of
their unchangeable sentiments of allegiance,
and of their readiness to carry into effect all the
measures that I have resorted to for the good of
my country.

their unchangeable sentiments of allegiance, and of their readiness to carry into effect all the measures that I have resorted to for the good of my country.

"This union of the Russian people with the throne, which has existed steadfast and unshaken for centuries, was demonstrated with unusual force and unanimity throughout the Russian Empire on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of my reign. On the memorable day of Feb. 19 the Russian nobility, always valiant and true to the giorious traditions of the past, solemnly renewed the expression of those sentiments of self-abnegation and of allegiance to the Emperor and to the country for which they have been distinguished from ancient times. Being the highest class in the Empire, the nobility has been always the first to answer to the call of the supreme authority. The councils of the nobles, the provincial and district assemblies, the municipal authorities, the village communities, the associations, and also numerous private persons have shown the warmest and sincerest feelings of loyalty, honoring the 19th of February by liberal gifts for charitable and educational purposes. And in this respect all public bodies and persons, without distinction of class or religion, emulous, as it were, to compete with each other, have shown a unity of thought and feeling which is a true consolation to me in my hard labors for the well being and prosperity of the people which God has intrusted to me.

I request you, as the Minister of Interior, under whose supervision are placed the councils of the nobles, the local assemblies, the cities, and the villages, to convey to all these bodies and organizations my sincerest thanks for their good and sincere terms. I pray the Almighty to recompense a hundroffold all my subjects for their good and sincere wishes and for their good deeds.

The Czar's power. From the Czar's language Russia would be supposed to be a peaceful and contented country; but unfortunately this is not the fact. Discontent is general, and the very nobility

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U.S.A., at II P. M., Washington Mean Time, April 18, 1880.



Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather. | | 1 time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weath INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19—1 a. m.—For Teand the Ohio Valley, warmer southerly veering to southwest winds, falling barometer, clo For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, southerly winds, with rain, shifting to

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, southerly winds, with rain, shifting to colder northerly, with sleet or snow, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and rain, followed in the western portions by rising barometer and cooler westerly winds.

For the Lower Lake region, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, possibly rain, stationary or higher temperature,

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Houghton, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 3, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Port Huron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, and Cleveland, and are ordered for Oswago, Section 6, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, and Section 5.

to the traditions of the past. "You have abolished our privileges," say the nobles in reply; "now the time has come for abolishing yours." The Czar is correct in saying that many liberal gifts were made in honor of the lith of February. But the best and largest gifts were coralnly the least to his taste. The Citles of Tidis and Voroneje voted large sums for the establishment of local universities. No one here has the slightest expectation that the application of this money to this purpose will be permitted.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

DESPERATE DEEDS. BRADFORD, Pa., April 18.—A special from Emporium says: Intense excitement prevails at Caledonia, Elk County, Pa., over a murder com-mitted there yesterday morning by the noted mitted there yesterday morning by the noted forger and outlaw, Harry English. A posse forger and outlaw, Harry English. A posse went from St. Mary's to apprehend English, and arrived at his house near Caledonia at 5 o'clock. Constables Wrenth and Voimer and Justice Burk met English coming down stairs. Wrenth ordered him to surrender, but he returned upstairs and locked himself in a room. The officers drew their pistols and declared their intention of taking him dead or alive. As Constable Wrenth came up to the room English thrust a rifle through the door and shot, killing him instantly. Constable Voimer then carried Wrenth's body down stairs, and, as he entered the yard, English shot Voimer. The latter, it is thought, will not recover. English gained the woods during the excitement. While he was running. District-Attorney Nursell shot him in the leg. Company H, State Volunteers, has been ordered out to capture him if possible.

CUTTING AFFRAY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 18.—A desperate cutting affray occurred at an early hour this marning at a saloon in the northwestern part of this city, in which Jud Miner received a dangerous cut in the left breast in the region of the heart. James Saul was cut in the leg, and came near dying from loss of blood; and Clay Schultz received four severe though not dangerous cuts in the back. The cutting was done during a fight among the above parties.

INFANTICIDE. A Quarrelsome Woman Punches an Infant to Death. A couple of quarreisome women last evening furnished an interesting diversion in the mur-A couple of quarrelsome women last evening furnished an interesting diversion in the murder line. The innocent victim of their wrath was a babe, only three months old. The quarrel took place on the sidewalk in front of No. 39 Arthur street at 8 o'clock last evening, and the participants were Mrs. J. Murphy and Mrs. Cutherine McSloy. They are neighbors, and bad feeling has existed for some time between them. Quarrels are frequent, and as usual the fight of last evening commenced by the women making nasty remarks about each other's appearance on the street. Mrs. Murphy had her baby in her arma, and considering herself safe made some very insulting remarks to her neighbor, who became enraged and attempted to strike her. Some bystanders separated them, and the baby was given to its father. He noticed at once that there was something wrong with it, and notified the mother and some of her friends. A messenger was sent to the corner of Union and Twenty-second streets for Dr. Brown, but, by the time of his arrival, the infant was already dead. He made no examination of it, and hence cannot say what was the actual cause of death. The Murphys claim that the MoSloy struck it violently on the side, in her endeavor to strike the mother. Yet it is possible that death was caused by convulsions brought by fright. Mrs. MoSloy was arrested by Lieut. Ward, of the West Twelfth Street Station, and will be held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. She denies striking the baby, and claims that it was smothered or injured by its mother, who, she says, was under the influence of liquor.

tion.

Sen Antonio (Tex.) Express.

A little girl, Jessie Lumly, upon whom the operation of gastrotomy, or cutting through the stomach, was performed last August, and who has since received all her nourishment through the stomach, is gaining flesh and strength rapidly. The child masticates the food given her, and, being unable to swallow, takes the chewed diet and inserts it into her stomach through the tube placed there by the surgeon. She can digest any sort of food, and appears to be perfectly healthy and as cheerful as any of her playmates.

Railroads in Japan. Railroads in Japan.

The railroad system is extending rapidly in Japan, two lines having been recently completed in the island of Niphon, and a third in the island of Yesso, the most northerly of the Japanese group. The rails are of English make, but the rolling-stock and engines have been ordered in America. The first, two engines are to be named Benkel and Yoshitsze, after two celebrated early Japanese heroes. It is the first order of the kind that has been given by Japan to American houses.

The Czar's Life. The Czar's Life.

A thorough investigation of every portion of the Winter Palace, in St. Petersburg, having at length been completed, and the police authorities having satisfied themselves that no danger of another attempt upon the Czar's life within the walls of his town residence is at present to be apprehended, he now resides in the palace again, sleeping, however, in a different apartment every night. The life actually led by the Russian Emperor in his magnificent abode is pitably dismal. No nourishment, either solid or liquid, that has not been tasted in his presence by some official personage ever passes his lips. His bath is examined every morning by the medical officers of his household before he ventures to use it, and he seldom apprositore or a fireplace, lest some explosive rial, concealed among the fuel, should have secretly introduced into it. Before he retest, his bedroom and dressing-room, as the apartments contiguous to them on the and lower floors, are submitted to a rigor spection. His Majesty appears extremed ous, takes no interest in State business, hibits indifference to the military detail heretofore constituted his favorit occups ventures to use it, and he seldom app stove or a fireplace, lest some explosi

But It Resulted in Death

When His Life Might Have Been Saved by Precaution and Care.

How a Rigorous Climate, Together with Neglect, Is Destroying the Lives of Thousands.

"An Ounce of Prevention," and How It Can Be Effeetually Applied.

The Wonderful Properties of a Delightful Remedy---What It Is, and How

to Secure It. Pulmonary troubles are a stern fact in our American life. But while they are so disastrous, there is little reason to consider them necessarily fatal. That Consumption can be cured is now settled beyond a doubt, and there are hundreds to-day in all parts of this land who have been saved from a consumptive's grave by the use of HALE'S HONEY OF HOME-HOUND AND TAR. This great remedy, besides containing the properties which its name indicates, possesses five other ingredients, all specially designed for lung and throat troubles. This combination is the result of long and careful experiment, and it can be safely asserted that when taken in time it will cure in every case. The first stages of Consumption cannot be trified with. They are the advance guard of a most devastating army, and must be checked at one if fift is desirable, it does not help matters to say it is only a little cold which will be over soon. It will NOT be over soon unless promptly stopped. From the thou sands who have been completely cured by HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, many effective testimonials could be given if required, but the truth that it cures all pulmonary troubles is so thoroughly established that no additional evidence is required. It is sold in two sizes at 50 cents and 11 per bottle, and can be obtained at any drugstors. Those who are suffering and have never tried it do not need to be urged to do so again.

C. M. CRITTENTON. Proprieter. - New York.

G. M. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, - New York. BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST While other Baking Pewders are lamely ABUL TERATED with ALUM and other hurtral drags. Dr. PRICE'S CREAM



has been hopt UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Wade by

STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeart Gems, Special
Flavoring Extracts, Etc., Chicago and St. Lenis.

Currency Receipts in Chicago in Excess of Shipments.

Produce Movements in New York-Shipments of Provisions from Chicago. FINANCIAL.

anticipations that Chicago might have to the anticipations that Chicago might have to p currency to New York were not fulfilled t week. The receipts continued to be in exists of the shipments, and large amounts of currency accumulated here, but not enough to erilow. New York exchange ruled between his at 60@75c per \$1,000 premium most of the ek, with some exceptional sales at 80c per 1000 premium. The local loan market a not more than moderately active. The ard of Trade demand for loans is gradly decreasing, as the stuff moves out. Rates named unchanged at 6 to 8 per cent. Local unities were in fair demand, with few sales account of the scarcity of the supply. Some unt of the scarcity of the supply. Some new Cook County 41/2s have been disposed at 102. Speculation in New York Stock Ex-ange securities has been light, and toward the of the week the continued decline in prices the depressed look of the market led to cisco Daily Bulletin prints a letter

ring how greatly the value of Comstock es has declined since May, 1878: #850, 18.50 15.00 25.00 10.00 10.75 2.50

As will be seen, twenty of the above stocks are not lower than they were at any time of the great depression in 1878. Yesterday the sum of 1160.34 would have purchased one share in each of the above mines, if a buyer could have filled

se above mines, if a buyer could have filled an order at the minimum prices; whereas years ago it would have taken \$173.20 to accomplished the same thing. On an age, Comstock shares are 19 per cent lower they were in 1878.

e New York banks, according to the New Econing Post, generally report receipts of ency from the interior, although there is no that the money which stock speculators diverted from use to serve their temporary cests in the stock market is returning. From in the stock market is returning. From ters the reports are that there is going uidation of speculation in commodities ple articles. Of course the tendency of his is to release money employed in such culation and to turn it into the general cur-tof loanable funds at this centre. The de-e in prices at the Stock Exchange during the m prices at the three makes a great reduction in gregate demand for money. As we have the makes a great reduction in gregate demand for money. As we have the makes a great reduction in t intimated, all influences, except such as introlled by Stock Exchange speculators, wat work to ease the money market. Governing Committee of the Stock Committee of the Stock Ex-ted the following new securi-

April 17.—Copper stocks:

CHICAGO & NOBTHWE'N IS M'TGE R. R. BONDS
CHI., MIL. & ST. PAUL
Lincoln Park 7s, South Park 6s and 7s,
Cook County and City 7s,
West Town 5s,
District Columbia 2 55

ARA P. POTTER, Prest. J. J. EDDY, Cashier MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK,

COLLECTIONS a specialty. Business from Bank CHARLES HENROTIN

105 Washington-st.
On hand a good assortment of
WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS,
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7 per cent first mortgage Bonds,
District of Columbia 355 Bonds, guaranteed by U. S.
Stocks bought on New York, San Francisco, and
Chicago Stock and Mining Boards. TRASK & FRANCIS

Bankers and Brokers, 70 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange, classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commis-sion and Carried on Margins. Baily Market Letters sent to Customers. COMMERCIAL.

The imports of wheat into France have been putte small recently, and statistical writers hink they must be materially increased. It is uso reported that the English country markets also reported that the English country markets were never before so bare of (home-grown) wheat at this time of the year as they are now. Most of the farmers have sold all their surplus, and the native wheat on the market now is mostly unfliformilling, the good having been all used up. The stocks in London, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, Leith, and Bristol aggregated 6,942,000 bu at the close of March, being a reduction of 35% per post in three months.

ent in three months. Rail freights were quoted steady at Wednes-ay's decline. New York rates were 30c on grain Se on provisions, and Glasgow 55% con flour. The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported Satur-

The following was the produce movement reported from New York Saturday: Receipts—Flour, 7,338 bris; wheat, 135,450 bu; corn, 91,500 bu; oats, M.900 bu; corn-meal, 1,228 pkgs; rye, 500 bu; malt, 800 bu; pork, 235 bris; beef, 1,050 brts; cutments, 3,628 pkgs; lard, 1,407 tcs; whisky, 376 bris.

rls; wheat, 158,000 bu; corn, 175,000 bu; and oats, is from this city during the times named. The eights are gross:

be exports of provisions from the seaboard ing the week ending April 10, included 7,344 pork, 5,444 bris beef, 14,226,639 ibs lard, 21,-115 lbs hog meat, 630,655 ibs cheese, and 1,062,-GENERAL MARKETS.

the corresponding week last year, and some 6,500 in excess of the previous week. Had the arrivals been more evenly distributed through the week the shriak-age in values would no doubt have been less severe, but with nearly balf the entire supply thrown upon the market during Monday and Tuesday prices broke badly. The market continued dull and drooping to the futel, when shipping grades showed an accession

re & Ohio

FRUITS AND NUTS-No select, \$1.302.450; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 5,300.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April II.—CATTLE—The Price
Current reports: Receipts, 350 head; shipments, 450;
stendy; native shippers, \$1.7054.50; native stockers and
feeders, \$1.0063.75; native cover, \$2.3063.55; Colorado,
\$2.5063.50; wintered Texas, \$2.5063.40.

Hous—Receipts, 450; dull and lower; choice heavy,
\$3.506.355; light shipping and mixed packing, \$2.5063.

GREEN FRUITS-Were in fair l

HAY—Was firm under a fair inquiry.
and prairie sold at \$11.00 and was scar

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, April 17.—Sight exchange on w York, \$2.50 per \$1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, \$4.55%.

ceipts were fair: Green-cured hides, light, # b ...

ogs on the Upper Mississippi and eet, of which 30,000,000 feet wer ast season's crop: First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch. First and second clear, 14@1½ inch.

Linseed, raw....

... 400,000

LIVE STOCK.

.25, 267 .23, 738 .21, 129 .21, 204 .20, 138

Hogs. 21,911 19,212 21,275 18,551 15,748 8,500

5,543 4,236 7,190 5,919 3,697

9,206 6,276 6,824 7,700 8,925

GRAIN—Corn active but lower, at \$654c. Oats steady, at \$2c. Corn.—Mea.L.—Quiet at \$2.25. HAY—Demand fair and prices higher; prime, \$2.00c. 25.00; choice \$25.00. Provisions—Pork dull, weak, and lower, at \$11.00c. 11.25. Lard steady; tierce, \$7.00c.7.75; keg, \$3.25. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, \$4.25 packed, \$4.37\square\text{44.00}\$; clear rib, \$6.50; clear sides, \$5.75. Bacon unsettled; shoulders, \$c: sides, \$7\square\text{46.00}\$; packed, \$4.37\square\text{44.00}\$; clear rib, \$6.50; clear sides, \$5.75. Bacon unsettled; shoulders, \$c: sides, \$7\square\text{46.00}\$; packed, \$4.00c.10. GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; \$100c. \$200\text{47.00}\$; ommon to good common, \$2\square\text{46.00}\$; for the \$1.00c.10. GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; \$100c. Lath.
Shingles, standard.
Shingles, choice.
OiLS—Were unchanged. There wa
at the prices given below:
Carbon, 100 degrees test.
Carbon, beadlight, 175 degrees test.
Elaine.

Sec

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
GRAIN—Wheat very unsettled and lower; No. 2 red. 81.084(a1.08%) cash: \$1.004(.09%)(a1.08%) cash: \$1.004(.09%)(a0.09%) closing at \$1.05 June; \$50801/66045% closing at \$1.05 June; \$50801/66045% closing at \$1.05 June; \$50801/66045% closing at \$1.05 June; \$31601/66046 (ash: 3346 April; 334635%)(c May; 3346 April; 334635%)(c May; 3346 April; 336635%)(c June; 3346 June; 346 April; 336635%)(c June; 346 April; 3

Barley unchanged.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.05.
LEAD—Quiet at \$1.05.
LEAD—Quiet at \$1.05.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull; \$10.10 cash and June. Dry alt meas frimer at \$1.75c5.55, \$1.05c1.15. Cured bacon frimer at \$1.375c5.55, \$1.05c7.50. Lard nominal at 6.65.

6.63. HECEIPTS—Flour, 5.000 bris: wheat, 27,000 bu; corn 6,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 5,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 bris: wheat, 5,000 bu; corn 1,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu. MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 17.—FLOUR—Unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened at 14c lower; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.174; No. 1, \$1.124; No. 2, \$1.074; April, \$1.034; May, \$1.084; June, \$1.0746

No. 3 Milwankee, 16%; No. 4, 190; rejected, 80 Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 35%. Oats weaker; No. 2, 23%. Bye firmer; No. 1, 71%. Barley firmer; No. , 50% C. Aye irmer; No. 1, 11% C. Barley firmer; No. spring 56% 56% C. PROVISIONS—Active. Mess pork dull at \$9.05 cash nd May; \$9.30 June. Lard—Prime steam, \$0.30 cash nd May; \$0.30 June. Hogs—Dull and unchanged.
FREEGIFS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c; corn. \$4/c. BKCEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bris; wheat, 11,000 bu; oats, 300 bu. bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON. April II.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed and veilow, 56
GSSc; high mixed to arrive, 54625%. Oats scarce and
firm; No. I and extra white, 43651c; No. 2 white, 47c;
No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 44645%. Bye, 55c.
BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 28631c; ladlepacked, choice, 25235c.
EUGS—Western treesh, 126134c.
EUGS—Western treesh, 126134c.
SHIPMENTS—FLOUR, 2000 bris and 1,800 sacks; corn,
6160 SHIPMENTS—Choice bris: corn, 72,000 bu.
WOOL—Quiet; prices tending down; manufacturers
buying lightly; transactions is anshed fleeces quite
small; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 359,663c; fubwashed, 654c; pulled, 45666c. BOSTON.

LOUISVILLE. GRAIN-Wheat dull at \$1.0. Corn quiet; No. 2 white, 49;49:80; do mixed, 49:40;4c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 white, 37c; do mixed, 39c. Rye steady; No. 2, 896:80c. No. 2, 89685c.

HAY—Quiet at \$15.09617.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dail at \$10.50. Lard quiet; prime stead; shouleters. \$3.575-684.00; clear rib, \$6.30-625; clear, \$6.50. Bacon stead; shouleters. \$1.255; clear rib, \$6.50; elear, \$7.30. Hanns—Sugar-cured, \$1.00-610.50.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.05.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., April II.—Grain—Wheat steady at a decline; No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.11; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.15; No. 2 red, \$1.50, \$1.5

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 116,000 bu; bar ey, 1,000 bu.

rm and in like command at the Barley size of the Barley size in the steady; extra No. 5 fall, 90c. PROVISIONS—Port in fair demand at \$10.00. Lard irmer at \$1.856.50. Bulk ments firmer at \$1.875, \$5.00. Lot. Bacon in fair demand at \$1.75, \$7.5, \$7.50. WHINKY—Outer but steady at \$1.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April II.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts, none; shipments, 4,265 bu; lower; unsettled; No. 2 cash, 31.06; April, 41.06; No. 2 cash, 305(c; May, 35%c. Corn—Receipts, 4,061 bu; shipments, 1,857 bu; firm; No. 2, cash, 25%c; May, 28%c. KANSAS CITY.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, April 17.—No transac CANAL FREIGHTS-Nominal; OSWEGO.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—GRAIN—Wheat weak No. 2 red, \$1.1161.14. Corn steady at 35.00. Onto

non to choice cows for city slaughter, hing 300 to 1,050 hs. httle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to

St. Louis. April 17.—Cattle—Supply very light, carcely anything done; prices ruled steady for the ew sold, at \$4.664.50 for good to choice shipping leers; butchers' steers, \$1.5064.30; good heavy feed-y, \$1.0064.5; cows and helfers, \$1.5063.30; receipts, \$1.866.75; and \$

shipments, 1,00.

HEEF—Steady and unchanged; fair to fancy, \$4.506; receipts, 30; shipments, 30.

OGS—Quiet; Yorkers to Baltimores, \$4.15-64.30; king, £1.004.30; Butchers' to tel, £1.304.50; receipts, 1,507; shipments, £3.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Hogs—Quiet; common, \$3.1 1.10; light, \$4.15; 4.40; packing, \$4.15; 4.50; butchers 50; 4.60; receipts, 1.100; shipments, 1.300.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—Hogs—Quiet at \$4.2504.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 17.—FLOUR—Dull and un-changed. Western supers, \$3.3504.25; do extrs, \$4.50 65.25; do family, \$5.5066.25.

GRAIN-Wheat-Western lower and barely steady

GNAIN—Wheat—Western lower and carely steady; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and April, \$1.25\\\ 6.12\\

nominally 88690c. Y—Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$18.002

VISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, \$11.75@12.25. Bulk—Loose shoulders, \$45@446c; clear rib sides, 546 do packed, 567c. Bacon—Shoulders, 546c; rib sides, 74c. Hams, 184@41lc. Lard—Refined

ally 74c.
GHOCKRIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, 135(915)(c. ERR firm; A soft, 35c. To Liverpool per steamer steady; cot-n, 3-16d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 7d.
RECEIPTS—Flour, Löß bris; wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 700 bu; cats, 1,300 bus rye, 200 bu.
SHIPPENTS—Wheat, 131,237 bu; corn, 157,945 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 237,630 bu; corn, 170,146 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.-FLOUR-Q

PHILADELPHIA, April II.—FI.OUR—Quotations nom-inal; Minnesota extras, medium, 5.25; good, 55.375, 65.50; choice, 55.75; fancy, 56.00; Ohio extras, medium, 5.75; good, 86.00; fancy, 56.25; Minnesota patent process, 56.5067.00. Rye flour lower, 84.375/64.50. GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and greatly depressed; No. 2 red, in elevator, \$1.305/2; No. 2 red, April, \$1.295/ bid, \$1.305/2 asked; May, \$1.24 bid, \$1.255/ asked; June, \$1.275/ bid, \$1.225/ asked; July, \$1.125/ bid, \$1.235/ asked. Corn dull; yellow Western on track, \$55/c; high-mixed on track, \$35/c; steamer on track, \$55/c. Oats dull and

noscogo. Pinovisions—Quiet. Mess beef, \$13.00. Mess pork, #11.56211.52%. Hams, smoked, 294.610%c; pickled, 7466 c. last, \$1.00\$.75. BUTTEN—Quief, but steady; creamer; extra, 27630c;

New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania extras, 25:27c; Western Reserve, 25:25:6. E0G8—Quiet; Western, 11c. CHESES—Scarce and firm; creamery nominal; do good, 15:215/4c. PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged. WHISEX—Firm at \$1.10. RECKIPTS—Flour, 255 bris; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn 123,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—FLOUR—Dull, week, and lower; superfine, \$1.294.37½; XX, \$4.5094.75; XXX, \$4.7595.00; high grades, \$2.2595.00.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—PETROLEUM—Fairly active crude steady at 95% at Parker's for shipment; raned, 7%. Philadelphia delivery. fined, 73/c, Philadelphia delivery.

Titusville, Pa., April II.—Petroleum—Market opened at 733/c; highest, 75/c; lovest, 75/c; closing at 75/c; shipments, 24,100; average, 22,700; charters, 19,100; average, 14,700. Transactions, 330,000.

CLEVELAND, O., April II.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 75/c.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, April 17.—Business continues quie with commission houses, but the market is generally firm. Cotton goods are in good demand for export and conversion purposes, but jobbers are operating sparingly. Side-band fancy prints are in fair demand, but other calicoes quiet. Ginghams doing well, and lawns and dress goods in fair request. Men's wear woolens are moving steadily on back orders, but new business is light.

NEW ORLEANS, April II.—COTTON—Firm; midding, 1136c; low midding, 1136c; good ordinary, 1036c; net receipts, 996 bales; gross, 1,352; exports to Great Britain, 3,732; France, 3,24; sales, 5,000; stock, 22,570. ST. LOUIS, April IV.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; sales, 60/; receipts, 300; shipments, 500; stock, 63,330.

TURPENTINE. WILNINGTON, N. C., April 17.—SPIRITS OF TUB-PENTINE—Dull and nominal.

THE COURTS.

ITEMS. The criminal case against Henry Greenebaum is set for trial before Judge Blodgett to-day. Judges Wilson and McAllister, of the Appel-late Court, will be in court to-day to hear mo-

Judge Tuley will have a general call of his locket to-morrow, and Judge Barnum a similar call Wednesday. call Wednesday.

Judge Tuley to-morrow afternoon will decide
the Republic Life-Insurance Company case.
Discharges from bankruptcy were issued Saturday to Howard E. Laing, Richard Hanny, and
Waliam Hughes.

DIVORCES. Elise Ethringer filed a bill for divorce Satur-And Carl P. C. Ekstrom claimed to be entitled the same relief on account of the desertion of habitual drunkenness of his wife, Helena Judge Tuley Saturday granted a decree of di-vorce to Etta Oaks from Jacob Oats on the

FEDERAL COURTS. George Tracy began a suit Saturday agains Patrick E. Tiernan to recover \$3,000. C. E. Ray, Assignee, commenced a suit for \$1,200 against William H. Richardson, and an-other for \$9,000 against Thomas Tilley.

STATE COURTS. George H. Rapp sued C. M. Hardy and Alexander Oehmick Saturday to recover \$1,000.

Elizabeth Hake commenced a suit in trespass against John L. Audenried, claiming \$5,000 dam-

ages.
Surah Mitchell sued A. A. Dwelle for \$1,000.

John A. Elison filed a bill against his former partner, George W. Pomeroy, stating that the firm of Elison, Pomeroy & Co., auctioneers, was dissolved in February last, but that Pomeroy is still using the old firm name in his business without any lawful power so to do. Complainant fears that parties may be deceived by this use of his name into dealing with Pomeroy, and he asks that the latter may be forever restrained from the use of his name.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—The Greenebaum case.
APPELLATE COURT—Motions. JUDGE GARY-938, 942, 957, 968, 969, 970, JUDGE GARY—835, 982, 1867, 805, 808, 970, and 976 to 1,011, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 164, McCarthy vs.

O'Nell, and condemnation cases Nos. 34,569, 33,-860, 34,486, and 34,485. No. 2,132, Shepard vs. City, or trial.

500, 31,480, and 34,480. No. 2,162, Snepard vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—137, 168, 169, 170, 173 to 190, inclusive, except 178, 179, and 180. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Contested motions.

Nos. 886, 227, 262, 1,020, 1,048, 1,078, 1,079, 1,081, 1,082, 1,084, and 1,086. JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — A. H. Sprague et al. vs. John Schaefer, \$59.29.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—JOSIAH B. Johnson vs. W. H. Smith and Mrs. W. H. Smith, \$125.14.

NEW PATENTS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—Following is a list of patents issued to Northwestern inventor the past week, as reported by A. H. Evans & Co. ILLINOIS.

D. Armstrong, Chicago, nail-forging machine. J. W. Bowen, Jacksonville, swing. F. P. Buren & Fenton, Quincy, shank for boots and shoes.

J. E. Curd, Charleston, device for splicing

traces.
J. & J. B. Cushman, Thompson, windmill.
L. Davis, Jr., Big Rock, fender for cultivators.
G. H. Fay, Morrison, breech-loading fire-arm.
J. Hogan, Cullom, broadcast seeder.
M. Jenks, Woodburn, photograph burnisher.
H. Livingston, Quincy, draft-bar for vehicles.
P. W. Nelson, Moline, barrel-spring.
G. Newton, Sterling, harrow.
G. Newton, Sterling, spring-bar for vehicles.
T. C. Purves, Chicago, water-gauge.
P. H. Samuell, Easton, device for unloading and dumping wagons. Ind dumping wagons.
J. & O. Skidmore & Liston, Charleston, hame-D. Spaulding, Chicago, manufacture of saw-

D. Spauling, virtual of the ceth blanks.
T. Suppes, Buffalo, washing-machine.
E. S. Tomlinson, Chicago, shirt.
A. S. Tyler, Chicago, coin-holding and deliver-A.S. Tyler, Chicago, pop-box.
In apparatus.
R. M. Williamson, Chicago, pop-box.
J. E. Wilson, Chicago, trimming attachment for sewing-machines.
T. F. Wolff, Chicago, manufacture of glucose.

WISCONSIN.

A. C. Fish, Rachne, brake-lever.
W. S. Morgan, Evansville, seed-sower.
T. Parker, Menomonee, sluiceway-gate.
C. L. Vale, Beloit, cracker-machine (reissue).
MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. D. W. Davis, Detroit, preparing and preserving fish.
D. L. Garver, Hart, harrow (reissue).
G. W. Gates & Potter, Grand Rapids, carpet

sweeper.
P. S. Swartz & Arnot, Lexington, plow.
A. F. Temple, Montague, taachine for n
fire-kindlers.
MINNESOTA.
N. Nilson, Maple Plain, vehicle-spring. IOWA. A. L. Folger, Washington et al., evaporator. G. A. Fry, Defiance, grain-meter.

INDIANA.

J. Cowhig, Richmond, steam-boiler.

A. L. Folger, Sumner et al., evaporator.

H. A. Gore, Goshen, wringer.

M. Higbee, Baxley, portable fence.

J. P. Kelso, Morgantown, automatic gate.

R. Shearer, New Albany, piston-rod packing.

J. F. Warner, Elkhart, mechanics' horse.

T. M. Wilson, Indianapolis, lubricator. NEBRASKA. S. M. Kohr, Omaha, butter-package.

INDIANA.

A Disobedient Monitor.

Rio Janeiro News.

The Brazilians are very proud of their two monitors, the Javary and the Solimoes. On the 2d inst. it was proposed to put the latter through the manual of arms, as it were, to see if it was all in order to go down the coast a few miles to liha Grande for artillery practice. Steam was got up at 10 o'clock under direction of one of the odicers, and after an hour and a half spent in trying to do something or go somewhere, they were obliged to put out the fire in order to see what the trouble was and why the machinery refused to work. Naturally enough the engineroom became rather warm, and this the first machinist could not endure, so be rushed on deck and fainted. It is said that it has been more than a year since this monitor was moved, and that the machinists are all new, never having had any experience in handling the kind of machinery now in their charge. On the following day another effort was made to set the machinery in motion and move the monitor. They suc-

their time transfer of the description of the descr sand by orders, what to we are not introduced incossibly to pick up the dead bodies after the icipated explosion. At the last moment the locats-were about to be used to tow the Grar out of the road, when, by one of the area out of the road, when, by one of the sans out of the road, when, by one of the area, it occurred to some one on board to revente engines. It was done, and the Grac Prass saved! Imagine this huge monster of truction, escaped from the control of man sharging wildly about our quiet bay, runnown vessels, sinking islands, and clear hings out generally! But all this we have aped, thanks to that gigantic intellect. Ope the Government will hasten to bestow up his person some of those honors which she in open hand.

#### WEST POINT.

Views of Correspondents on the Re cent Outrage at That Institution.

7b the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Is it not about time that West Point Academy were Americanized, or moralized, or humanitarianized, or Christianized, or Republicanized, or erased from the roll of nineteenth-century institutions? Is it not a of nineteenth-century institutions? Is it not a pretty comment on the sovereignty of the people when their beneficiaries, openly and defiantly, set about annulling their statute laws and constitutional provisions? On no question has the will of the American people been more definitly and emphatically expressed than on the abolition of color caste, the one feature of the decimal that the color of the color caste, the one feature of the color of poism which made us a mocking and a byword to the civilized nations of the earth; and now those fellows for whose education we are all paying taxes have set out to defeat that will, to nullify the laws and Constitution! We may well tremble for Republicanism in the future of this land if its citizens will now pay a tax to educate young men in Braminism. We may well dread the influence of the army if this is the school in which it is nurtured. If the

well dread the influence of the army it this is cadets can continue to defeat the law, to abrogate the Constitution, and trample on the will of the people, how long will it be before the army officers can do likewise?

If those in command at West Point are so indifferent to their duty as American citizens as to countenance or even tolerate such defiance of law as that evinced by the social ostracism of the colored cadet, it is time they were dismissed; but, if they are powerless to teach or enforce observance of the law, it is equally time they were supplanted by men of nerve.

No part of an education can be of so much importance as that which makes the youth a law-abiding citizen. The more trigonometry a man knows, so much the worse for the country whose Constitution be tramples underfoot. Much better those young men at West Point had never learned the simplest rule of arithmetic than acquire with it a contempt for the legally-expressed will of the Nation at whose expense they receive their education. John C. Calhoun's nullification was no more a defiance of the Nation of the organization of the correntized effort of expressed will of the Nation at whose expense they receive their education. John C. Calhoun's nullification was no more a defiance of the National authority than the organized effort of West Point to "freeze out" the taint of African blood from their aristocratic circle.

Our negrophobia, even when it violated no constitutional provision, made us a laughing-stock to every enlightened nation on earth; and, now that it stands in direct conflict not enly with common law of humanity, but with special acts of the United States, what shall the world say of the United States college which undertakes the nullification of these acts, and undertakes the top of the control of the con

boy had felt his loneliness and isolation, but had not lost all heart." A Think of a boy with "no one to turn to," left to "loneliness and isolation," because of the birthplace of his ancestors, and this, too, in this land of equality!

It is not alone this isolated cadet whose rights are struck at in this social persecution, but the right of the American people to make and execute laws for the government of their own institutions. The object of this isolation is to defeat the constitutional provisions and statutes in defense of the colored allies of the Nation, and the means chosen are as mean and cowardly as the object is illegal.

After such an exhibition of the animus of our regular army, it is well for the people to see that no man glucated in that school shall be intrusted with the duty of administering our civil laws.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna. CHEYENNE DEPOT. Wyo. Ter., April 13.—The ecent outrage committed on the colored cadet recent outrage committed on the colored at West Point has given rise to much disc in Congress and disewhere. We fully indorse the indignant defunciations made by eminent members of Congress of both parties. Every

iight and condign justice, for a more atrocious outrage was never committed under the name of hazing, or, as it is termed at West Point, deviling. The perpetrators thereof should not only be dismissed from the Academy, but serve a sentence of a term of years in the Penttentiary. But, while we concur fully in the denunciation of the criminals, we cannot agree with several eminent members of Congress who declary that West Point should be abolished in consequence of this act. These men take a very narrow-minded and partial view of the occurrence. The Military Academy is not responsible for this crime. No institution of learning in this country would so honestly seek out the offender, or so severely punish him when found. The great mistake lies in confounding the diabolical act with ordinary college hazing, with which practice it can in no sense be connected. Hazing is confined to new arrivals, and consists in a great measure in taking advantage of their verdancy to play tricks upon them. Of course some colleges carry the hazing system further than others, now and then one approaching to the verge of brutality, as illustrated by a recent example at Princeton, the participants in which should now be serving out a term in the State's prison. The offense under consideration was not committed in pursuance of any hazing system characteristic of West Point, nor was it the result of any such system; nor was West Point in any way accountable therefor. It was simply an outrage committed by men of evil disposition,—by animals who happened to be at West Point. But men of that class are found everywhere, and it is folly to declare that, because once in a century West Point happens to be the scene of their criminal conduct, therefore the institution should be abolished. As before remarked, hazing is confined to cadets who have lately arrived at the Academy. Whittaker had already passed three years there, so that he was not a proper subject for deviling. Every cadet at the institution knew him, and was aware that he was perfectl light and condign justice, for a more atrocious outrage was never committed under the name of hazing, or, as it is termed at West Point,

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, April 16.—An item appears in THE
TRIBUNE of to-day stating that I had been ar-TRIBUNE of to-day stating that I had been arrested for refusing to deliver some books claimed by one Barth on a mortgage; that on trial I claimed the books as my own and was discharged. Inasmuch as the matter has passed into print I would like the true facts to appear. I declined to give up the books referred to on the ground that I had ascertained the pretended mortgage to be a fraud, and that no sum whatever was due thereon; that the man Barth had no interest in the transaction; that he was put forward therein by one F. F. Cole, whose name will be recognized by many as occurring in various financial transactions during several months past.

E. M. HAINES.

Helping the Beaf to Hear.

Dr. C. H. Thomas, of Philadelphia, has been making a study of the several devices for helping the deaf to hear. All of them, he says, depend for their action upon the principle of acoustics that solids vibrate in unison with the sound-waves produced in the air near them. In these instruments the vibrations are of sufficient force to be audible when conveyed to the internal ear through the medium of the teeth and cranial bones, independently of the ordinary channel of hearing. He says that a simple and excellent instrument for the purpose "consists simply of a rod of hard wood about two feet long and a quarter of an inch thick, one end of which is placed against the teeth of the speaker, the other resting between or against the teeth of the person hard of hearing. If the speaker articulates in a natural tone of voice the vocal vibrations will be transmitted in great volume through the teeth and thence to the ears of the deaf person. It will also convey the voice distinctly when placed against the forehead or other portions of the skull of the hearer. It will also convey the voice will of the tears of the deaf person to that of the other, or such sounds may be conveyed by simply bringing the heads themselves in coatact. Again, instead of the sneads.

DR. SCHLIEMANN.

The Archeologist's Home Life—He Explains His Work and Exhibits His
Treasures.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

ATHENS, March 18.—I had been several weeks
in Athens when a party of Americans arrived,
some of whom intended to visit the ruins of some of whom intended to visit the ruins of ancient Troy, and Mr. S., the Baptist missionary kindly undertook to procure them an inverview with Dr. Schliemann. The result was an invitation to the house of the latter for all the American can travelers in the city, the Doctor saying, in his blunt way: "I will give them from half-pas to half-past 8, my tea hour, and at half-past 8 I go to bed." It is needless to say we all acepted the invitation, and were prompt in our

The Archeologist's Home Life-He Ex-

We were ushered into a bright room, partaking of the character of study, library, museum, and sitting-room, the walls being covered with book shelves, pictures, photographs, and testimonials of membership to numerous societies, geographical, archaeological, etc.; while tables covered with books and papers, glass cases filled with antiques, ancient jars evidently in process of reconstruction, and articles of modern make for the comfort of the occupants, filled the room. As soon as the introductions were at an end, Dr. Schliemann, without a moment's pause, even to take a seat, plunged in medias res by showing the gentlemen diagrams and maps of the excavations in Troy, the MSS. for his forthcoming book, "Ilios," and other matter, while his wife entertained the ladies and a stray gentleman or two, who, finding the Doctor well surrounded, concluded to try the chance of picking up a few grains of instruction by joining the lesser circle. Dr. Schliemann is a short, bald-headed, round-faced German, speaking with a thick nasal voice, as if his eyeglasses pinched his nose too hard, and quite fast except when he attempts to repeat Homer, at which time he stutters and stammers and "backs up" in a way that recalls the schoolboy. Mrs. Schliemann is a Greek of exceedingly pleasant features and graceful manners. She is oartless and unassuming that one is tempted to think she has always led a quiet home life, a belief soon dissipated by seeing her admirable skill in entertaining a large circle at once. To our inquiride as to what led her husband to dig up old Troy, she said in her pretty English, "Because he, believes so whatever Homer says." And even as Dr. Schliemann believes in the blind bard, so does Dr. Schliemann's wife believe in her husband. She has always been at his side in all his labors, except for one period of his sojourn of two months and a half, when she was too ill ing of the character of study, library, mus nd sitting-room, the walls being covered with husband. She has always been at his side in a his labors, except for one period of his sojour of two months and a half, when she was too it to leave Paris. Their first stay in Troy of seve months, she said, was very uncomfortable, o account of the heat and dust, Homer havin rightly named it "windy Troy"; and their is

selves with everything hecessary betorenant. When asked how she employed her time in those long months of retirement, she answered: "I was busy from 6 in the morning until dark; for I was busy from 6 in the morning until dark; for I was my husband's first assistant, and there were others under me. We had the oversight of the diggors, keeping them busily at work, taking charge of all articles discovered, and marking them with the number of metres of depth at which they were found."

Dr. Schliemann next invited us into a room containing his antique treasures, at which his pretty wife was quite disturbed, and begged the ladies in a low voice to excuse the looks of the apartment, for since her husband always kept it looked, the servants could not get in to sweep and dust. Here we saw the cup with the two handles, which the Doctor considers the greatest of his minor discoveries, and he was for a moment disposed to be ruffied when one of the gentlemen present inadvertently expressed a doubt as to the acknowledgment of its correctness by some of the German universities, but quieted himself by assuring the doubter that the universities, Mr. Gladstone and all, now granted the truth of the identification. The treasures in this room of jars—owi-headed, pig-shaped, culinary utensils of all kinds and numerous other curiosities—were so great that we remained standing an hour more, and whenever the ladies made osities—were so great that we remained sta ing an hour more, and whenever the ladies m osities—were so great that we remained standing an hour more, and whenever the ladies made a movement toward the sitting-room, the Doctor would cry out, "One thing more, ladies," which would at once bring them back. Meanwhile tea was passed around, the servants assisting being Pelops and Briseis, for the worthy master gives Homeric names to all his household at their birth, if possible, if not, at their entrance into his family. His wife he calls Giaux, Minerva's sacred bird, while his children are Andromache, a little Greek of 7 years, and Agamemnon, a flaxen-haired boy four or five years younger.

We asked Mrs. Schliemann if it was true, as commonly reported in America, that she could repeat all of the Odyssey. "Oh, no," she replied, "only detached portions of both Iliad and Odyssey." On being questioned which she preferred, she replied with decision, "The Iliad; it is so much grander, although woman houds a higher sphere in the Odyssey." She also expressed her conviction that the two were not by the same author. We then begged her to repeat some of the Iliad for our pleasure, and as several joined in the request, she asked simply, "Do you really wish it?" and being assured that

the same author. We then begged her to repeat some of the iliad for our pleasure, and as several joined in the request, she asked simply. "Do you really wish it?" and being assured that we did, most gracefully complied, giving us at our request Andromache's parting with Heetor, and never since the days of the blind bard have those immortal lines flowed more musically from mortal lips. She recited several times, interrupting herself to exclaim on the beauty of the lines. She told us that she learned those to please her husband, who loved to hear her repeat Homer, and well he might. One of the company asking how many languages she could speak, she modestly answered, "As poorly as I speak English, five." We were all by this time grouped about her in the sitting-room, while the Doctor seemed rummaging in his treasure-house, and Mrs. Schliemann told us much about her husband's habits. He rises summer and winter at 6, jumps upon his horse and rides to Phaierum for a plange in the sea, returning for his café au lait at 8, when he devotes himself to business till lunch at noon, after which, with his amanuensis, he devotes himself to his new book, dining at 6, and in the evening his wife reads aloud to him until 8.30, when he retires. We looked at the clock: it was long after the Doctor's bedtime, and we hastened to make our adieus, but were detained by his entrance with his hands full of terra-cotta votive offermer, dug up from Troy, which he distributed to his guests as souvenirs of the delightful evening he had given them. When we tried, however, to express our pleasure and thanks Mrs. Schliemann assured us we gave equal pleasure, since her husband was delighted to meet his countrymen, he being a naturalized American citizen and so proud of his citizenship that his children have caught his spirit, and little Andromache says, "If papa is an American, why I must be one too."

Travelers will soon find Dr. Schliemann with his family settled in their new house of Pentelic

must be one too."

Travelers will soon find Dr. Schliemann with his family settled in their new house of Pentelic marble, with life-sized statues of the Olympian gods, stationed upon the roof, and rooms ornamented with the mural decoration and floating figures of Pompeii. King George recently visited this beautiful mansion, now almost finished, and, with his usual good sense, said that he preferred it to his own palace.

A Story About William IV.

A Story About William IV.

New York World.

A Leipsic publisher has brought oust a book, "Caroline von Linsingen, the Wife of an English Prince," cohsisting of letters alleged to have been written by a spouse of William IV., then Duke of Clarence, and of essays upon the same thème by the late Baron Karl von Reichenbach. Caroline von Linsingen, according to the story, was the daughter of a Hanoverian General who accompanied the Princess Charlotte to England when she married George III., and frequently visited that country afterwards. On his return to Germany in 1780, from one of these visits, he brought with him the Duke of Clarence, accompanied by Lord Dutton. The Prince, it is stated, fell in love with his host's young daughter; she reciprocated his passion, and finally, on the 21st of Angust, 1791, they were married by a Scotch clergyman named Parsons according to the rites of the Episcopalian Church. In October, 1792, the Royal husband returned to England, and after some exciting episodes of a prem ture confinement, a gushing correspondence with Queen Charlotte, and numerous agonizing partings and ecstatic reunions, Caroline was divorced from him, and in 1795, having meanwhile fallen sick nigh unto death and come near being buried during a cateleptic fit lasting three weeks, she married Dr. Meinecke, the physician who had saved her from being buried allve, and lived to be 45. She never forsot her Royal lover, it is added, and he, through his brother, Prince Ernest Augustus, repeatedly renewed offersof financial assistance or of protection for her children. It is an interesting and romantic story, told at great length and with much circumstantiality, but there are a number of details wherein it is at remarkable variance with known facts. There never was a "Lord Dutton," King William's intimate friend; there is no indication in the "Life" of Huish or Wright that the Duke of Clarence was in Germany dinner-party in England on the day when his marriage is said to have taken place, and neither the editor seems to

A Heavy Bill. The Russian Government has delivered to the Porte its bill of expenses for the maintenance of Turkish prisoners during the last war. The sum to be reimbursed amounts to \$4,700,000 mmediate payment is asked; whence the money is to come no one knows.

Under the costliest and the cheapest carpets sewed carpet-lining should be placed. Use that manufactured of cotton and paper. American Carpet-Lining Company, New York and Boston. Sold by all carpet-dealers.

SCALES FAIRBANKS!

BARLOW'S
THE PAMILY WASH BLUE.

For Sale by Grocers.
D. S. WILTERFRIER Prov.
28 N. Second-st. Philippen. BAILROAD TIME-TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE M.

.. 11:15 pm 18:15 pm

Leave. | Arm 

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-sy-Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

son Saturday night runs to Centrals only. bun Saturday night to Gilman only. con Saturday night runs to Peoris only.

Davenport Express. 156 am 156

Michigan Central Malire Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twen Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st, southeast co dolph, Grand Pacide Hotel, and at Pali

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Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis E. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Lina)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta, Wei

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of T

MISCELLANEOUS. NO PAY! DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
It personally or or mail, free of characteristics, or special diseases. Dr. or personal diseases.

MARI The Lone Mar

ner Garibal Her Capta

A Variety of Another Heavy

A MYSTER

THE TRIBUNE of y ment of the fact that Donald and C. J. Roeladen vessel in disal five miles distant from the burn and about nan was seen in the ignals of distress, b when the Louise M both spars standing Roeder passed six ressel was waterlogg-mained, and the ma-rigging. A telegra-nouncing the resc-manned and discounting the resterlogged and ove to be the c

sroved to be the smill wankee, during S sxamining her with in the rigging. The jy was headed for by noon, and after fast to the craft, an Upon inquiring for it. day, the mate of the Bennett, pointed out a light-haired young He gave his name as he came to Milwauk months ago, and hauncle. Capt. Christ Garibaidi, ever since he went before thuncle and himself contains of about 30, and for Milwauke Thu of the booms knocked Nelson endeavored tring lumber to him, b the pieces, and was the Garibaidi had beconstant labor at the the Captain, Nelson and worked at the industried and was the Garibaidi had beconstant labor at the the Captain, Nelson and worked at the industried and worked at the industried and was the Garibaidi had beconstant labor at the the Captain, Nelson and worked at the industried at render assistance the sized. Nelson clummere, when the fore deck, and she righte clambered into the reach of the waves

close his eyes in sl reczing to death. he wreck must

The schooner Lotus, shingles, arrived here ye abled condition. Her Seaton, reports that abe day last the heavy se spring a bad leak bow. The leak prove capacity of the pumps the high shove her to, so a windward, and during Finto the lake, still keepin as much as possible. At the Lotus was put abo more was to put about a water into her hold in water into her hold in she was headed about search led to the discovering-board for from the outside by filin shingles. The Lotus lossing Friday night. Her away, and about half a washed off her deck-loss SPRUNG

OTHER 2 A vessel is reported as the Straits. Inasmuch Yought has failed to ma with the fleet, some are she is the vessel she is the vessel referre The schooners Willi Stalker, and Alexander lisions at Toledo during inc. The Alexander's d \$1.000.
The sebconer David V boom on Lake Erie in the The tug Mocking Bir Hanna, J. W. Doane, aground on Herson's Saturday, and suffered a

A week ago Saturd.

Pensaukee was heading tant about twelve mile island, a heavy sea b three seamen against violence that they were the men were put ashor for at the Marine Hospit At Buffalo, Thursd. Scott, belonging to the Halstend, had a bad 2 descent he struck the n deck. Scott's injuries as SEAMEN

MORE WILD Testerday the wind a of a gale from the sou aightfall, only to be followed and heavy showers, we way late hour. It must alight for mariners on the river maintained a strong tide currents, do not he river maintained as the river maintained as the

According to a report by Transportation Company, last evening, the tug operations on the strand at Capt. Jesse Huribut, of Murray, reports that qui over the Keith Friday Manitous. Still the sea well to the reef to be protect of the reef to be protect of northeasters. She wa and only the bow and ste stranded vessel is heading. THE IDA

STURGEC
Spicial Dispatch to '
Sturgeon Bay, Wis., A
Gregory, purchased by
here yesterday.
The tug Jennie Ball, on
conty purchased by ti
Company, ran into this
way to Green Bay, and p
place this morning.
The tag S. S. Coe made
the sunken soow Hill, at
She pulled her about her
ines. Not being able to
and came info this

AIRBANKS. CALES
OF ALL KINDS.
AMKS, MORSE & OO.
138 Lake St., Chicago. BLUE. PAMILY WASH BLUE, For Sale by Grocers, WILTBERGER, Prop'r, Becond-st., Philadelphia

TME-TABLE. ARTURE OF TRAINS. Died. | Monday exe

or any other

Leave. | Arrive.

11:15 pm 10:15 pm

unday. c Dally, exce | Leave. | Arrive. 7:55 a m 7:85 pm 5:00 pm 10:30 am 6 15:00 pm 10:30 am 6 4:00 pm 17:00 am 6 10:30 am 6 10:30 am 6 10:30 pm 17:30 am 6 10:30 am 9:00 p m 1 7:00 a m 

pot of Twenty-second-s. | Leave. | Arrive ress. \*10:00 am \*6:35 am ress. \*9:30 pm \* 3:33 pm o Centralia only. o Peoria only.

Leuve. | Arrive. 

and Sherman-sts. Ticket an House, Paimer House, Canal, corner Madison. Leave. | Arrive. · 7:50 a m · 7:05 pm · 10:30 a m · 3:40 pm \* At-\*10:30 s.m \* 3:40 pm \* 5:00 pm \*10:30 s.m †10:00 pm \* 6:20 s.m oot of Twenty-second st. outheast corner of Ras-, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive.

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toute |
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KEAN. st., Chicago-

| Leave. | Arrive. 8:30 a m 7:00 p m 6 5:15 p m 4 8:00 a m 9:10 p m 2 6:00 a m TEAMERS. an, M'ntwoc, (daily\*) a me antii.

a frid.7 p m. & Sat.5 p m.

& Frid.7 p m. & Frid.7 a m.

Towns. Taesday.7 p m.

Banar. \* Except Sunday THE TOA KEITH.

According to a report brought by the Western Arasportation Collegary's propeller Milwaukee last evening, the sug Welcome had resumed continuous on the stranded schooner Ida Keith, at North Manitou Islana, Saturday afternoon. Capt. Jesse Huribut, of the schooner George Mirray, reports that quite a sea was breaking over the Keith Friday' when he passed the Manitous. Still the sea was not as heavy as he fait it outside. The Keith lies far enough south of the reef to be protected from the full force of northeasters. She was sunk rail to amidship, and only the low and stern could be seen. The tranded vessel is heading northeast.

SPRUNG A LEAK.

OTHER MISHAPS.

A vessel is reported ashore on White Shoals, in the Straits. Inasmuch as the schooner Annie Vought has failed to make her appearance here with the fleet, some are inclined to believe that she is the vessel referred to.

The schooners Williams, J. E. Bailey, M. Stalker, and Alexander were damaged by collisions at Toledo during the storm Friday evening. The Alexander's damages are estimated at 1,000.

The schooner David Vance broke her main-boom on Lake Erie in the gale of Friday night. The tug Mocking Bird towed the schooners L. Hanna, J. W. Doane, and Thomas W. Ferry, aground on Herson's Island, St. Clair River, saturday, and suffered a delay of eight hours.

SEAMEN INJURED.

SEAMEN INJURED.

A week ago Saturday, while the schooner renaukee was heading for the Straits and distant about twelve miles east of the North Fox Island, a heavy sea boarded her and washed three seamen against the cabin with such violence that they were badly injured. Two of the men were put ashore at Detroit to be cared for at the Marine Hospital.

At Huffalo, Thursday afternoon, Edward sout, belonging to the crew of the schooner labitesd, had a bad fall while aloft. In his descent he struck the main boom and then the lack. Scott's injuries are quite serious.

MORE WILD WEATHER.

MORE WILD WEATHER.

I seterday the wind again blew with the force of a rale from the southwest. A lull came at a significant and heavy showers, which continued up to a very late hour. It must have been a wild, dirty algat for mariners on the lake. The water in the river maintained a very high stage, with throng tide currents, during the entire afternoon, plainly indicating the prevalence of a norther down the lake, which backed the water in this direction.

The Lone Mariner Rescued and a win

MARINE NEWS.

Rehooner Garibaldi, of Milwaukee, Loser

Her Captain and Waterlogs.

A Variety of Disasters at Vari-

Another Heavy Gale Prevailing on

Lake Michigan.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday made announcement of the fact that the schooners Louise Mobonald and C. J. Roeder passed a small lumberladen vessel in disabled condition about twentyfive miles distant from the west shore of Lake 
Michigan and about abreast of Milwaukee. A 
man was seen in the rigging of the craft, making 
signals of distress, but they were not heeded. 
When the Louise McDonald passed her she had 
both spars standing, and appeared all right. The 
Bonder passed six hours later, and then the 
ressel was waterlogged, but a single spar remained, and the man was up in the standing 
staring. A telegram from Ludington an-

ous Lake Points.

Wreck Saved.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 18.—The tug Welcome returned here at noon to-day from the schooner Ida Keith, ashore on the North Manitou. She reports being compelled to leave the vessel when the northeaster set in on Thursday evening, after pumping her dry. Upon returning to the craft Saturday morning the steam-pumps were found in a useless condition, having been torn from their lashings and swept from the forward to the after end of the boat, and portions of the machinery missing. The storm also carried away the Keith's main and mizzen topmasts, sprung the maintopmasthead, and crushed in her cabin on one side. The vessel's deck beams and deck are raised over a foot amidships by the swelling of the corn; but her hull is in tread the set of the production. MILWAUKEE. by the swelling of the corn: but her hull is in good shape, and the craft can be got off. Capt. Keith came here on the tug and took the after-noon train for Chicago.

The scow Evergreen, ashore here, has gone to

The scow Evergreen, ashore here, has gone to pieces.

A propeller's gangway and piece of deckplank washed ashore here to-day, and lumber and wood were affoat in the bay.

The schooner Erie Belle is at anchor in the bay, repairing her bobstays, which were carried away.

Among the arrivals are the Government steamer Warrington to make an exchange of fog-whistles, and the steam-barge W. H. Barnum and schooner Thomas Parsons.

A heavy southeast sea has been running into the bay to-day, indicating a blow on the east shore.

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Ohicago Pribuna.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., April 18.—The schooner
Eric Queen was driven from the head of the
lake back here by the northwest gale of yesterday morning, having lost her foregaff. The
schooner M. I. Wilcox, bound from Buffalo to
Detroit with coal, ran in for shelter. The
schooner Pandora, bound to Sandusky, had to
run back here. They left here again this morning. The schooner Wawanosh arrived to-day from Toledo with corn for the Welland Railway.

PASSED DETROIT. PASSED DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., April 18.—Passed down—
Steam-barge D. Bailentine: schooners George
Steele, Theodore Voges, E. L. Coyne, Neilie
Gardner, E. A. Nichalson, Michigan.

Passed up—Propellers Arabia, Nebraska;
steam-barges B. W. Jenness and barges.

Cleared—Araxas and barges.

Arrived—Schooners Mystic Star, West Side,
Halsted, Lizzie A. Law, Helvetia, Higgie &
Jones, Lillie Hamilton, Craftsman, Thomas C.
Street, W. H. Vanderbilt, S. J. Tilden, Hartford,
Ioseo, S. B. Pomeroy, Isbpening, Ni agara, F. D.
Barker, Sunnyside, Eliza Gelach.

MANITOWOC. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns,
MANIZOWOC, Wis., April 18.—The following MANITOWOC, Wis., April 18.—The following orafts are weather-bound at this port to-day: Schooners Reciprocity, H. Rand, Mocking Bird, Radical, Espindola, Lydia, and L. J. Conway; scows Venture and Blue Belle; tug J. H. Hackley, on her way to the relief of the schooner Cape Horn, ashore at Point St. Ignace.
Wind blowing fresh from the south, and a heavy sea outside.

rigins. A telegram from Ludington announcing the rescue of the crew of the
waterlogsed and capsized schooner Exchange
by the propeller Garden City was supposed to
aford a solution of the mystery. Such did not
prove to be the case, however, for the coaladen schooner Belle Mitchell, Capt. W. J. Vinsent, arrived here at an early hour yesterday
morning with the unfortunate erait in tow, and
her solitary seaman enjoying every comfort and
steenton that his case soemed to require. Capt.
Vincent stated that he sighted the vessel, which
proved to be the small schooner Garibaldi, of
Milwankee, during Saturday forenoon. Upon
gramining her with the glass the man was seen
in the rigging. The Better where it according
y was headed for the state of the man was seen
in the rigging. The Better where it according
y was headed for the secured malarded in
his proon, and after rescuing the mal got a line
fast to the craft, and took it in tow for Chicagor.
Hoo inquiring for the escuted malarder reporter
a light-haired young man standings at his side.
He gave his name an under the way of the came to Michell, Mr. James H.
Bennett, pointed out to TAT Turture, reporter
a light-haired young man standings at his side.
He gave his name an under the way of the came to Minese to Michell, Mr. James H.
Bennet hair and the continuing at his side.
He gave his name an the standings at his side
as cond had been a protege of his
mois and the search of the point of the large of the bond of the large of the l MATTERS IN THE RIVERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., April 18.—The barge G. D.
Russell is reported in St. Clair River, bound down and leaking. She will come to Detroit to await orders from the owners.

The schooner Michigan was aground in Lake St. Clair this afternoon, but was afterwards pulled off by the tug Crusader without injury.

The schooner Emma L. Coyne passed down today. She was not injured any from her collision
scrape in the Straits.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, April 18.—Up—Propellers Waverly, Milwaukee, D. W.Powers, Jenness and barges, Ira Chaffee and barges, schooners Mystic Star, West Side, Halstead, Admiral, Lizzie A. Law. Col. Hathaway, Garibaldi, Pomeroy, Higgle and Jones, Tillie Hamilton, and Jennie Rumball.

Down—Propellers David Ballentine, Granite State; tugs Masters with barge Russell, Andrew J. Smith and barges; schooners George Steele, Michigan, Coyne, Gardner, Nicholson.

Wind, southeast and fresh; weather fine.

BUFFALO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.—Attempts were made to-day to release the schooner New Dominion from her position on the breakwater, where she was driven by the heavy gale of yesterday morning. She is a small schoom r, and was forced way upon the front and slopping post of the pier, where, after the storm subsided, she was left high and dry. She was bumping some to-day, but not enough, it is said, to damage her. FDYE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. ERIE, Pa., April 18.—Arrived last evening-Propeller Alaska, corn; schooner Goshawk, wheat, Chicago.
Sailed—Propeller Annie Young, Milwaukee, coal; schooner Allegheny, coal, Chicago.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND. O... April 18.—The propellers

Vanderbilt and New York, with merchandise for
Chicago, left this evening.

PORT JOTTINGS. The high wind and temperature yesterday were characterized by mariners as "weather breeders." The schooner Jennie Mullen took a hold full

SPRUNG A LEAK.

The schooner Lotus, from Green Bay with singles, arrived here yesterday morning in disabled condition. Her master, Capt. Robert Seaton, reports that about midnight of Thursday last the heavy sea caused his vessel to spring a bad leak forward, on the port bow. The leak proved to be beyond the capacity of the pumps to handle. He accordingly how her to, so as to keep the leak to windward, and during Friday morning stood out into the lake, still keeping the leak above water as much as possible. At noon on the same day the Lotus was put about. The effect of this move was to put about six and one-half feet of water into her hold in twenty minutes. Then she was headed about again, and a careful sarrehled to the discovery of the leak under the covering-board forward. It was stopped from the outside by filling the open space with singles. The Lotus lost her centreboard during Friday night. Her itying-jib was blown away, and about half a million shingles were washed off her deck-load. The schooner Jennie Mulien took a noid full of ties at Horn & Joseph's north pier, near the Sturgeon Bây Canal entrance, and was to have finished at the south pier. The gale of Friday caused her to run, however, and she kept running until Grosse Point was reached, then the Captain of the vessel concluded that it was too late to turn back, and accordingly came inside. side.

The schooner George Murray, commanded this season by Capt. Jesse Huribut, the Dakota farmer, arrived here yesterday, having made the passage up from Buffalo in six days and six bours.

the passage up from Buffalo in six days and six hours.

The schooner Acorn was an applicant for a coarse freight charter Saturday. The Acorn was engaged late last fall to carry a cargo of iron-ore from Escanaba to Cleveland, but bad weather prevented the fulfillment of the charter. This spring the owners of the vessel were told that the order given last fall would be honored, but when she reached Escanaba the parties refused to give her any ore, having changed their minds.

Among the arrivals from below is the schooner Thomas Gawn. It is reported that she lost a seaman overboard in the recent heavy weather.

There is a perfect dearth of anchors in the market. So many have been lost recently in the ice and elsewhere by vessels that the demand exceeds the supply on hand, and orders will have to be forwarded to the scaboard.

While towing the schooner George Murray yesterday the tug Van Schalek carried gway two of the vessel's bobstays.

AROUND THE LAKES. Capt. Alex McDougall has sold the fishing tug
John Pridgeon to John Gordon and others, of
Duluth, for \$5,000 cash.
The steam-yacht J. T. Ransom, which was sold
on Thursday for \$1,500, left Detroit on Friday
for the St. Clair Falls, where she is to be used

for the St. Clair Falls, where she is to be used this season.

Capt. S. B. Grummond has taken the contract of releasing the schooner Montauk, ashore near Port Hope. A tug will be sent at once to commence the work.

Kepairs to the amount of \$2.500 have been completed on the barge Wyandotte.

The Oswego Palladium learns that Mr. J. L. McWhorter has a letter from a member of the Canadian Parliament, stating that the Welland Canal can be opened with twelve feet of water next season.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop E. E. Thompson. Muskegon, lumber.

Prop Many Grob. South Haven, lumber.

Prop Mary Grob. South Haven, lumber.

Prop J. R. Whiting, Alpena, railroad ties.

Prop Mary Grob. South Haven, lumber.

Prop J. R. Whiting, Alpena, railroad ties.

Prop Mary Grob. South Haven, lumber.

Prop J. R. Whiting, Alpena, railroad ties.

Prop Mire Groh, Undington, Iumber.

Schr J. Wells, Buffalo, coal.

Schr J. S. Bichmond, Buffalo, coal.

Schr S. L. Watson, Buffalo, coal.

Schr J. S. Bichmond, Buffalo, coal.

Schr J. S. Bichmond, Buffalo, coal.

Schr J. Salland, Coal.

Schr J. Salland, Coal.

Schr J. Salland, Coal.

Schr J. Salland PORT OF CHICAGO.

Schr M. Dixon, Grand Haven, Schr Ford River, Ford River, Schr J. Lind, White Lake, Schr M. E. Pnekard, Packard's Pier, Schr Stafford, Muskegon, Prop Lewis Gilbert, Pike's Pier, Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake, Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake, Schr S. Ellen, Duck Lake, Schr Stepses Abstrage Pentwater,

Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater.
Schr Success, Ahnapee, sundries.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 8,000 tieroes lard, 100 barre
pork, 200 racks lard.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 500 bushels corn.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, sundries.
Sehr Windsor, Manistee, 4 hories.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, 25,086 bushels corn, 4,8
barrels flour, 500 packages lard and su
dries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Bohr Tempest, Rowley's Bay, 36 bales hay, su
dries.

dries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 1,400 sacks oil cake, 130 sacks grass-seed.
Prop Lothair, Collingwood, 17,555 bushels corn.
Schr Corisande, Collingwood, 19,615 bushels corn.

ROCKFORD.

Copper-Mine Excitement-New Board of Supervisors-Odd-Fellows-Masons -A Marriage-Good Templars, Etc.,

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
ROCKFORD, Ill., April 17.—It will be remembered by many of the citizens of this section of country that about twelve years ago there was great excitement at Cherry Vailey caused by the discovery of conner ore in a stone-quarry near sreat excitement at Cherry Vailey caused by the discovery of copper ore in a stone-quarry near that place. Messrs. Brownell & Gordon, then proprietors of the quarry, having become convinced that ore existed there to some extent, went immediately to work to develop the productiveness of the mine. Several men, together with a six-inch drill, were placed in the quarry; and, when fairly at work, the excitement grew intense. When a distance of twelve feet had been drilled through the solid rock, the drill suddenly dropped about six inches; and then, after working at it for half a day, no headway was made. This, of course, made the excitement more wild; and, in order to satisfy themselves that the substance was something more than a small chunk, or similar to what had been found in other parts of the quarry, the proprietors resolved to remove the machinery proprietors resolved to remove the machinery and drill again. This was done; and, when a and drill again. This was done; and, when a distance of twelve feet was reached, the result was the same as on the first occasion, only that twelve hours were spent without gaining a particle. Having become discouraged, and one man being compelled to furnish all the capital required, further operations were suspended, and the excitement gradually died away; and it has so rested until this spring. While blasting in the rock during the latter part of the winter, pieces of copper ore were found, varying in weight from one to twenty-one pounds. Mr. D. C. Becker, the present owner of the quarry, then became convinced that the ore existed in larger quantities, and went to work to clear off the earth that during twelve years had collected

then became convinced that the ore existed in larger quantities, and weet to work to clear off the earth that during twelve years had collected over the spot where the first experiment was made. From correspondence with Mr. J. A. Burnchier, an old miner living at Galena, Mr. Becker thinks the indications are strongly in favor of the existence of the mineral, and, with the assistance of Mr. Burnchier, the mine will be worked to its full expacity. Several men are ready to take stock in the affair, and at present the excitement is quite great.

The following, according to the election returns, will constitute the new County Board of Supervisors: Rockford Township, Robert Simpson; Rockford, First District, O. P. Pennoyer; Second District, Jehr Lindsay; Sixth District, Hiram R. Enoch: Fourth District, C. L. Robinson; Pitth District, John Lindsay; Sixth District, W. H. Miller; Seventh District, Duncan Ferguson; Cherry Valley, Henry Andrews; Owen, Albert Hulett; Winnebago, O. R. Gorham; New Milford, W. A. Rothwell: Harlem, Lewis A. Fabrick; Seward, Dudley W. Day; Roscoe, John M. Rhodes; Durand, the election was illegal; Pecatonica, John D. Jackson; Rockton, E. J. Veness; Shireland, J. A. Nye; Harrison, William Atkinson; Burritt, W. Knapp; Guilford, David Hunter; Laona, Peter Johnson.

The third annual reunion of the Odd-Fellows' Association for the Northern District of Illinois will be heid at Dixon on April 27, in celebration of the sixty-first anniversary of the founding of American Odd-Fellowship. Col. Clark E. Carr will deliver the oration, and Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport, will have the procession under his supervision. The reunion will be attended by a large number of Rockford and adjoining towns assembled at their hall in this city on Wednes-

who are now making extensive preparations for the event.

The Masons of Rockford and adjoining towns assembled at their hall in this city on Wednes-day evening, to do honor to the visit of their Most Worshipful Grand Master, Theodore T. Gurney, of Chicago. The address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. Seeley Perry, to which the Grand Master replied, and discoursed upon matters pertaining to the Order. He was followed by many of the brethren, who dwelt on the great design and cardinal tenets of Masonry. Appropriate Masonic odes were sung; and on the whole a most excellent time was enjoyed by the very large attendance. The repast was all that could be desired, and all departed to their that could be desired, and all departed to th

the great design and cardinal tenets of Masonry. Appropriate Masonic odes were suns; and on the whole a most excellent time was enjoyed by the very large attendance. The repast was all that could be desired, and all departed to their homes attesting that it was the pleasantest Masonic affair that had been held for years.

The Rockfroft Telephone Exchange is now in perfect working order, and last evening the patrons of the same were given a musical treat that was most heartily enjoyed by all. A trio of ladies sang at the central office, and a banjo was played at the Chicago & Iowa Depot, which was heard at the various ends of the lines. The patrons are very weil satisfied, and the telephone is now one of the established institutions of Rockford.

Owing to the fact that so many bold burglaries have been committed in this city of late, the Council are now considering the advisability of reorganizing the police-force. On Monday evening the Council will meet as a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of deciding upon this subject, which has fairly aroused every citizen to its great and vital importance.

The Junior class of the Rockford Seminary will give an exhibition on Tuesday evening. The program presented will be the usual one of a Collegiate Junior exhibition. This is the first class to graduate in the advanced course, and also the first class to give a Junior exhibition.

The many young persons who were members of the Rockford Seminary will be pleased to learn of her marriage the whole will be been to the father, Gou. A. C. Fuller. The young man of her choice was Mr. Thomas F. Rhine-hart, and the union was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Curtis in the presence of a small but very select company. The bride was very handsomely attired in a cream, plum, and brocade silk, made in a most stylish manner. After the congratulations, the dinner-hall was thrown open, and a large table, bedecked with the choisest fruits and viands, greeted the eyes of the beholders. The guests from abroad were Mrs. Stevens and daughter, Was

Messrs. Buck & Bushnell, of Princeton, Ill., have been in Rockford for a few days, negotiating for the purchase of the Holland House. They hold the refusal of it until next Wednesday, at \$20,000.

The British Foreign Office.

A book has lately been published in London called "Our Public Offices." The author, Mr. Charles Marvin, has been employed from time to time as an assistant in various departments, and got into a scrape two years ago in connection with the Anglo-Russian agreement, which prematurely found its way into the columns of a newspaper. Among other details, he tells us that the letters which reach the Foreign Office from Switzerland are the best written in point of penmanship, and those from the United States the worst. The latter are also written on the worst paper. The Queen likes to sign herself "Victoria. R and I." He further tells us that Lords Derby and Salisbury will pass anything, whereas with Lord Palmerston every one had to be on their P's and Q's. Mr. Marvin further tells how, when the Grand Duke Sergius was struck dead by a spent bullet, at the rear of the Russian army, on a battlefield in the Balkans, the Casr informed the Queen of the occurrence in a letter of unusual sadness. The duty fell to Mr. Marvin to prepare a letter of condolence, and he wrote a letter in the customary form, but in a stronger than ordinary strain of sympathy. Apparently, he "laid it on too thick." for, when the letter came back, the Queen had with her own hand toned down the sympathy quite thirty degrees below the standard, and made the condolence significantly frigid. Mr. Marvin's work will probably pre-The British Foreign Office.

paid at weents an hour. It exofted general amazement in the public mind to find that, such an important State paper as the Anglo-Russian agreement should have been intrusted to a mere copying-clerk, who, very naturally, eked out his wretched pay by putting it up to the highest bidder on the press, while the swell secretaries and clerks were smoking their cigarets and discussing the latest fushionable scandal.

LO.

As Viewed from a Colorado Standpoint. Special Correspondence Denver Tribune.

LARANIE CITY, Wyo., April 10, 1880.—Early in the week five Crow Chiefs passed through here

the week five Crow Chiefs passed through here on their way to Washington.

I went down to see them. They were as fine looking children of the forest as I ever saw. They wore buckskin pants with overskirt of same. The hair was worn Princess, held in place with Frazer's axle grease and large mother of clamshell brooch. Down the back it was painted like a horse's tail on a muddy day, only the hair was coarser.

When an Indian wants to crimp his hair he has to run it through a rolling-mill first, to make it malleable. Then the blacksmith of the

make it manisable. Then the biacksmith of the tribe rolls it up over the ordinary freight-car coupling-pin, and on the following morning it hangs in graceful Saratoga waves down the back of the untutored savage.

I said to the interpreter who seemed to act as their trainer, "No doubt these Crows are going to Washington to try and interest Hayes in their caws."

to Washington to try and interest Hayes in their caws."

He gave a low, gurging laugh.

"No," said he, with a merry twinkle of the eye, as he laid his lip half way across a plug of Government tobacco; "as spring approaches they have decided to go to Washington and ransack the Indian Bureau for their gauzy Schurz."

I caught hold of a car-seat and rippled till the coach rang with my mirthful, silvery laughter.

the Indian Bureau for their gauzy Schurz."

I caught hold of a car-seat and rippled till the coach rang with my mirthful, silvery laughter.

These Indians wear high, expressive cheekbones, and most of them have strabismus in their feet. They had their paint on. It makes them look like a chromo of Powhattan mashing the cternal soul out of John Smith with a Bologna sausage.

One of these Chiefs, named Raw-Dog-with-Bunion-on-the-Heei, I think, Chief of the Walleyed Skunk-Saters, looked so guileless and kind that I approached him and said that no doubt the war-path in the land of the setting sun was overgrown with grass, and in his mountain home very likely the beams of peace lit up the faces of his tribe.

He did not seem to catch my meaning.

I asked him if his delegation was going to Washington uninstructed.

In reply he made a short remark something like that which the shortstop of a match game makes when a hot ball takes him unexpectedly between the gastric and the liver pad.

Somehow live Inidans do not look so picturesque as the steel engraving does. The smell is not the same, either. Steel engravings of Indians do not show the decalcomanie outline of a frying-pan on the buckskin pants where the noble red man made a misstep one morning and sat down on his breakfast.

A dead Indian is a pleasing picture. The look of pain and anxiety is gone, and rest, sweet rest—more than he really needs—has come at last. His hands are folded peacefully and his mouth is open, like the end of a sawmill. His trials are o'er. His swift foot is making pigeon-toed tracks in the sands of eternity.

The picture of a wild free Indian chasting the buffalo may suit some, but I like still life in art. I like the picture of a broad-shouldered, well-formed brave as he lies with his nerveless hand across a large hole in the pit of his stomach.

There is such a nameless feeling of repose and security on the part of the spectator.

Somehow I do not feel that he rovous distrust when I look at the remains of an Indian who has been run over by

THE GIRL-ATHLETE'S FALL. Details of the Accident-The Scene in

the Circus Side-Tent Afterward.

Philadelphia Times.

At the afternoon performance of the great combination circus yesteday, just after Royal, who is styled in show language the Human Cangreat howitzer, in the Forepaugh ring, twenty feet into the air and into the arms of Mile. Zuila, who hung head downward from a trapeze, and while the great audience were breathlesly watch-ing the feats of the wonderful Davene family, onsisting of one man and three women, who were going through their daring trapeze acts above the Loudon ring, Miss Lucy Davene, who had just launched herself from a pedestal near-ly twenty feet high to make a swinging leap and

street. On the way she vomited freely, throwing up considerable blood. After she had been placed in bed the physicians renewed their efforts in her behalf, and her symptoms improved gradually, although she only partially regained consciousness, and her face looked like the face of the dead. The doctors said that her skull was not fractured, but that it was impossible to tell what internal or spinal injuries she might have sustained. At one time she showed some symptoms of concussion of the spine. They said last night that they believed she would recover, and without sustaining any permanent injuries, but Dr. Muhlenberg said that spinal injuries often did not develop themselves until some time after they occurred.

THE VALUE OF A HUSBAND.

THE VALUE OF A HUSBAND.

Mrs. Breimann's Suit Against Mrs.

Paasch to Recover \$20,000.

The Breimann-Paasch case, which has attracted so much public attention, has at last reached a trial. The plaintiff, Caroline Breimann, sucs Catharine Paasch, a wealthy widow, to recover \$3,000 for the loss of her husband, who, it is charged, was led to desert and neglect his wife by reason of the blandishments and wealth of the defendant. Breimann is a tailor, and resided in Poughkeepsie. The defendant visited his family in that city. Her visit turned the tailor's head, and he followed her to Brooklyn, deserting his wife. It is charged that he was subsequently induced to repent, but that he again fell from grace and deserted his wife—the last time for good—to seek the home and more congenial companionship of the weaithy widow. The plaintiff's counsel, when the case came up resterday in the City Court of Brooklyn, objected to a number of jurors on the ground that they were not family men. Counsel for the defendant moved, when the jury was impaneled, that the case be dismissed, on the ground that the complaint did not set forth sufficient grounds of action. The motion was denied. After some discussion about an alleged offer on the part of the plaintiff opened the case. Plaintiff and defendant were married, counsel asid, over twenty years ago in Germany. They came to this country, and to the City of Foughkeepsie, and lived there in peace and bappiness. It was in October, 1877, on the 18th, 18th and 18th of the happy home—upon the Dutchess hills, and, although she was fresh from the grave of her second husband, she at once set about the work of luring the naughty Johann Julius Hermann Breimann from the side of the loss, a home sumptonous and elegant, and money galore if he would come to her. The templation was too strong for the weak-minded tailor, and he field to the side of the foe. Phasch. In two days he returned to his wife, and she forgant her name was Mrs. Caroline Breimann, and settled in Poughkeepsie, She lives housed, a

The love-letters written to Breimann by the defendant were in German. Following is a translation of one of them that will give a fair idea of the letter that will give a fair idea of the property. Dec. 12.—Dars Harris Handamann, Thou true little heart, you write to me shout holding fast, and what good is that to me if you are not man enough to take better care of the letters from me? I now know that my letters are subject to gossis here, especially the one in which I wrote about going to a lawyer beer to gosther; also the letter wherein I said I had been smoking cigars like Spaniards, and other matters. But what do I care? For to smoke a cigar with grace and genius requires some art; not every one can do that; but to defink two or three quarts of beer as your brown of the control of the many for a short of the navigation of the Mississipp River and tributations. The person, as he calls me, is not so casily deceived, for she has mingled with entirely different kind of people than are these tajior barons from the boulevard. This class condemns one for merely a little love, and that is all our offense, my dear butterfly, but you sourcely deserve the name; for a read property of the control of the whole of the control of the control of the whole of the whole of the whole of the control of the whole of the whol

the first of the vonderful larvone family.

Were point partly their during the part of the

tied the question of the representation. But Mr. O'Clery had got money freeze along the non-electors, with the view of raising a flectitions enthusiasm in his own behalf.

The Independent Club, to counteract his efforts, called a public county meeting for Sunday at Enniscorthy to ratify its choice, and invited Mr. Parnell to be present and to speak. Mr. O'Clery saw that this was a fatal move for himself, for, only last autumn, at a great gathering of persons from all parts of Wexford, he was condemned in the most emphatic manner, when the member for Meath, in answer to a question on the subject, said that neither in the letter nor in the spirit had he been assisted by the member for Wexford County. It was, therefore, resolved that the meeting should be backed with hired bludgeonmen, instructed to take up a position near the plaiform, to allow no one to be heard but O'Clery and his friends, and, above all, to insult and injure Mr. Parnell; and this resolution was carried out, men having been hired at a shillings each to do this dirty work; so that, before Mr. Parnell had even mounted the plaiforms and until he had left the town for Dublin, he was interrupted, jostled about, hissed and hooted.

It was stated, in the first accounts, that he had been cut, and that his clothes were torn, but that statemonit was untrue. This outrage, as it is general required, nother the Catholic clergy, nor O'Clery himself, made the aligness present, Joseph Murphy, of Ferns, rather left of the mob by faisely accusing Mr. Parnell of "dictation," while the chevalier made a speech in which he actually chuckled, so to say, over the "glorious" events of the day, including, I suppose, the wounding in the hand of one of the Parnellite priests who happened to be in the midst of the crowd. It is certainly suprising, at first sight, that the rowdies, who numbered only about 500 in a mass of 10,000 persons, could have been allowed to take the course they did, but, when it is remembered that the 500 came armod with heavy sticks, and the rest of

A FEW LEADING QUESTIONS

"Yes," he said, as he mixed gin and "life is a conundrum. In youth we bei much that is false, and in oldage we dout that is true. As a golden medium, your you may charge that drink to me. My n August — "He didn't finish it. The pensively pitched an ice-pick at the spothe had stood, but he had folded himself umbrella and scooted.—Albany Argus.

Parisian toy-dealers are in trouble have been several cases of poisoning of who have played with, and doubtless colored toys, and now the Prefect of Proceed that all colored toys offered for a poisoners matter.

The deadly grip of pneumonia may be ward of with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE. or and Manager......Mr. J. H. HAVERLY.

THIS MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL IS,
FIRST TIME on ANY STAGE
Of an entirely new and purely OkiGINAL OPERATIO
DRAMA, words by Mrs. Hez Kirkiand, music by
Prof. James Gill, entitled Prof. James Gill, entitled
THE RIVAL
CANTINEERS!
Mrs. JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS. | as | RIVALS
Mrs. LOUIS FALK.
Supported by a fine Singing and Acting Cast. a Grand
Chorus of Sixty Voices, and a magnificent ensemble
of one hundred and fifty people, including the calebraied

LACKEY ZOUAVES.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing Monday, April 20, Wednesday and Saturday Matinesa.

Special Performance Sunday Evening, April 3. Henry J. Byron's New and Brilliant Comedy.

**OUR CIRLS!** 

H. C. Kennedy, Manager, and Sole Proprietor of the Monday, April 25—Miss KATE CLAXTON in her wonderful and original impersonation of Louise, the Blind Girl, in The Two Orphans. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Evening, Matinees Wednesday and Sate of this week only, CLINTON HALL'S "STRATECISTS!"

Styled "THE BRIGHTEST OF FARCE-COMB DIES!" by the Eastern and local press without ex Next Week-Jarrett & Rice's New Musical Co Oddity, "FUN ON THE BRISTOL." TRUSSES.

RUPTURE \$100 Reward. We will pay to a charitable institution \$100 in a of an inquinal Hernia that can be retained by a hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER B TENTILE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented \$4, 1872. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, DITAIN DR. PARKER is enring the worst cases of huptus Manufacturers of the ceiebrated Common-Sen Truss, adopted by the Government as the best. Common-sense Truss he trade mark—question any one honesty that will sell a Truss as such that is matamped.

Office of the ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO)
R. R. CO., Drexel Building,
R. CO., Drexel Building,
NOTICE is hereby given that the transfer books of
this Company will be closed after April & to open
May I next, in conformity with an agreement betwee
this Company and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa F
Railroad Company, for the construction of the West
ern division of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Com
pany. ern division of the Atlante & Panne Hallroad Company.

Stockholders of record April 26 will be entitled for five days thereafter to their pro rots share of a subscription to the securities to be issued for the above many than the securities to be issued for the above many than the securities of the securities of the securities of the security after April 26 and will be mailed to each stockholder after April 26 and will be mailed to each stockholder after April 26 (Signed)

C. LITTLEFIELD, Secretar

MEDICAL.



(Signed)

work published by the PRABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boaton, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR SELF-PRESERVA-TION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or loss close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.

Two, hundredth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English harguage, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and sevenies are perfected to whom was awarded a gold and sevenies. There hundred pages, more than fifty valuable practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth; price only it, sent by mail postpaid.

The London Lamest says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor."

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of a cents for postage.

The author refers by permission to JOS. S. FISH-RR. President; W. L. P. INGRAHAM, Vice-Pres, dent; W. PAINE, M. D.; C. GAUNTT, M. D.; H. C. DOUCET, M. D.; H. K. LINK, M. D.; J. and M. L. Wersty of Medicine and Sugery; a Philadelphia University of Philadelphia Universi

RAILROAD LANDS.

WHEAT WHEAT WATER THE ILLIANDS.

WHEAT WHEAT WHEAT WHEAT WATER TO SAIR A LARGE QUANTILLY OF LAND IN THE WHEAT WHEA

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broffing Door, Yender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Death

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STATE LINE
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10 55, according to accommodation. Second Cabin,
80. Steerage, 51. 72 Broadway, N. Y., and Mi Randolph-st., Chicago JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

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OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R. R. C. O., DERVEL BUILDING,
New YORK, April Is, 136.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed after April 24, to open May I naxt, in conformity with an agreement between this Company and the Atchison, Topens & Santa Fe Kailroad Company, for the construction of the Western Division of the Atlantic & Pacific Hailroad Company.

Stockholders of record April 24 will be entitled for the days thereafter to their pro rate sinare of a subscription to the securities to be insued for the above-mentioned construction.

Subscription circulars may be obtained by stockholders upon application to the Secretary after April 28, and will be insiled to each stockholder after April 28. Per order of Board of Directors.

(Signed)

W. R. SHELBY, Grand Rapids, is at the Palmer. J. H. WILSON, of Rock Island, is at the Gard-

LAUGHLIN, JR., of Pittsburg, is at the Grand

J. R. MURDOCK, Cincinnati, and L. B. Tebbetts t. Louis, are at the Palmer. P.P. Hamilton, Memphis, Tenn., and George P. ustle, San Francisco, are at the Trement. RS. JAMES FOSTER, Fred B. Warde, and John ane, of the McCullough combination, are at

t. E. Adams, Topeka, Kas.; S. P. Ewing, Bos-i; H. C. Story, Denver Colo.; J. R. Boody, Salt ke City; C. Arkwright, Nevada; and S. R. il, are at the Tremont.

ENATOR BENT, of Whiteside County, was in city yesterday. He says that Gen. Smith the "boom" in his section for Governor, for President his people are mixed.

OHN SHAW. second. Boston; Henry Altman, orado; J. Wilcox, New Haven, Conn.; W. G. rrad, Montans; W. F. Proser, Seattle, W. and Justice Clark, Red Oak, Minn., are at Paimer.

TINOHOUSE, the air-brake man, of not joseph Chapman, General Pas-icket Agent Chicago, Clinton, Du-nesota Kailroad, Dubuque, are at

ARGE number of the United Carpenters loiners assembled at No. 7 Clark street day. The report of most of the members hat their bosses were paying \$2.50 a day, there were willing to pay the same on and

B. C. PERRINS, a resident of the West met with an accident at the West South. He attempted to drive his horse and y into the artificial lake, which deepens ptly to six feet, when his buggy capsized precipitated his wife and himself into the They were rescued by Officer Cornwall, e South Park police force.

Eligardenes, & years of age, and liv-139 Clybourne avenue, while driving , managed to upset his buggy at the North avenue and Dayton street, and umped himself, his son, and his son-naries Schroeder, upon the pavement. our 200 West and South Side brickmakers yesterday afternoon in the hall at No. 691 a Haisted street, and spent the afternoon ring out a plan of work for the coming ner. George Wiltenberg presided. It was led to ask an advance of 25 cents on the sof last summer, and the meeting resolved and by this demand. Several good speakers in attendance, and considerable enthusism attendance, and considerable enthusism.

ins will journey abroad this a million foreign immigrants country within the next

A BRIGHT and beautiful life was ended in this sity last Thursday in the death of Mrs. Fanny Sidver, the mother of George H., Samuel J., Frank W., and Fanny M. Glover, and Mrs. J. J. Simmons. She was a devoted nother and lived a gentle, loving, and consistent Christian life, passing peacefully to her rest surrounded by her loving and devoted hildren. She was a lineal descendant of the Puritans through Dr. Samuel Fuller, on her ather's side, and through John Alden, on her nother's side, both of whom came over in the Mayflower. The funeral will take place at 2, m. to-day from the residence, No. 424 Michigan avenue.

WILLIAM MESAROY, 40 years of age, a German, and single, while crossing the intersection of clark and Van Buren streets at 3 o'clock Saturay afternoop, was knocked down by a passing eam and wagon, and received a severe cut over he right eye from one of the caulks on the oorse's shoes. He was brought to the station by wo small boys. He was under the influence of quor, and, as his injury did not ppear to be very serious, he was ocked up in a cell to get sober. Later he comained of feeling very badly, and was sent to be County Hospital, where it was ascertained hat the skull was cracked, and that his injury as of a dangerous nature. Mesaroy was emloyed at the restaurant of Burcky & Milan, No. 8 Clark street, and was only recently disharged from the regular army at Fort Reilly, he witnesses of the accident say that the fault as entirely his own.

was entirely his own.

Mg. AND Mgs. HARRY W. OLIVER and Miss Edith Oliver, of Pittsburg, are at the Grand Pacific. Mr. Oliver is of the well-known iron firm of Lewis, Oliver & Philips, and has been President of the Pittsburg City Councii. He is a gentleman largely identified with Pittsburg and Western interests, and is well known as a prominent Republican in Western Pennsylvania. At present he has been selected to head the Republican Electoral ticket of Pennsylvania, representing the State at large. "I am or Grant," said he, "because i believe that we can sweep the country with him, but I will theerfully support the nominee of the Chicago Convention. But I am not here to talk politics. come on business, and I do not desire to express myself, as mine is only an individual opinon anyway."

A GOOD deal of interest is being taken among the Union printers of this city in the approaching annual election of officers. Two tickets are aiready in the field, and caucuses are being held duly in the interest of particular candidates. What is known as the Anti-Ring party have mominated Joseph Lang for President, while Andrew McLaughin is said to represent the Ring faction. Both have active partisans, and the feeling is so strong that it is estimated that as many as 550 votes will be polled. Mr. Lang's friends claim that he has been instrumental in breaking up and exposing the secrets of the "Brotherhood" in this city, and therefore abould be elected. Mr. McLaughlin has many friends, who claim for him the highest executive ability and a desire on his part to steer clear of all combinations. The election takes place Wednesday.

oint a committee to assist in formulating a form for submission to the Convention which both parties could unite. It is a committee which it was stated such action would be unconstitutional; witheless, a committee was appointed to ent the Fintists with a copy of the Communplatform, and to make suggestions.

The "referendum vote" of the Chicago ch, which vote overrides the constitution, party" here had decided not to go into the idential contest with candidates of its own, o send representatives to the National Content of the states in the party is organized, the National Expense of the content of the States in the party is organized, the National Expensive Committee to send proxies in case of

After appointing a special committee to ome investigating, the Section adjourned.

CRIMINAL.

ERIFF R. D. AYERS, of Logan County, Illi-SHERIFF R. D. AYERS, of Logan County, Illions, arrived here last evening and started at mee for home, having in charge the bank-rober. Samuel McEirath, who broke jail at Lindin in company with several equally notorious iaracters along in May, 1879. The Sheriff entified McEirath at once as his man, and anked Detectives Londergan and Muraane in appreciable manner for capturing him.

an appreciable manner for capturing man.

JOHN THOMAS, 18 years of age, is at the Twenty-second Street Station charged with assaulting John Kearney on the night of April 6.

Thomas met him on the corner of Thirty-first and Garibaldi streets, and, feeling good over the result of the election, drew from his pocket a flask of whisky and ordered Kearney to drink to the success of some particular candidate. Kearney refused, saying that he was not a drinking man, whereupon Thomas hit him with a sand-bag and broke his jawbone.

a sand-bag and broke his jawbone.

Detective Ryan did not arrive home yesterday, as was expected, with the actress. Maud. Hamilton, who was recently arrested at Jersey City, and there appears to have been some mistake in the dispatch, which stated that he left for home Saturday morning. A later dispatch received at police headquarters says the habeas corpus writ comes up for a rehearing this morning. Detective Wiley has come home from St. Paul, the forger, A. H. Bush, having been released upon a writ of habeas corpus the same day that the Detective left this city for St. Paul. The Judge held that a telegram from a chief of police was not a sufficient warrant for arresting a man and restraining him of his liberty.

Felix Richards, of No. 167 Ewing street,

straining him of his liberty.

Felix Richards, of No. 167 Ewing street, reached the Himman Street Station at 10:30 Saturday night to rebort that he had been robbed of \$2\$ cash. At 6 o'clock he was in a saloon at the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, where he had several drinks with a woman and two men, none of whom he knew. When he started for home two hours later, the men followed him west over Twelfth-street bridge, south to Twenty-first street, and west to Centre avenue, where they met a third man. It was shortly after this that they knocked him down. He is unable to give any description of them, other than that they were from 25 to 27 years old, dressed in dark clothes, and one of them wore a Scotch cap.

The thugs and robbers were abroad in the

vears old, dressed in dark clothes, and one of them wore a Scotch cap.

The thugs and robbers were abroad in the West Division Saturday night, and yesterday three highway robberies at least were reported at the West Madison Street Station. Two of them were suppressed as usual, but a third was given to the press for publication, because in this instance the perpetrator happened to be known to the police, who easily effected his capture. At 1:30 in the morning as Joseph Clifford and a lady friend were on their way home to No. 37 Lessing street from the Aurora Turner-Hall, they were suddenly beset as they turned the corner of Hubbard and May streets by a couple of foot-pads, one of whom presented a revolver of goodly proportions at Mr. Clifford's head and demanded his money. This fellow was a well-known thief named Thomas Hickey. Officer Edward Barrett had been watching the suspicious movements of Hickey and his companion, and when he saw the attempted robbery he ran from his hiding-place in a dark corner upon the opposit side of the street, and pounced down upon them. Hickey's comrade gave him the "office." as thieves term an apprisal that an officer is approaching, and the young thug, dropping his revolver, ran through the alley out of which he had pounced upon Mr. Clifford, and escaped in the darkness through the alley. The revolver was carried to the station as a trophy by the disconsolate officer. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Hickey was arrested by Detectives Gallagher and Costello.

Upon information received upon a postal-card from Nicholas Spartz, of Kenosha, Wis., detail-

by Detectives Gallagher and Costello.

Upon information received upon a postal-card from Nicholas Spartz, of Kenosha, Wis., detailing the particulars of the escape from Jali at that place of John Dempsey and several others, officers Tierney and Bowier of the West Madison street station last evening arrested Dempsey at the corner of Haisted and Sebor streets. He will be held for the Kenosha Sheriff, who offers some small reward for his apprehension. The at the corner of Haisted and Sebor streets. He will be held for the Kenosha Sheriff, who offers some small reward for his apprehension. The charge against him there at the time he broke jall was grand larceny. Dempsey had been at liberty just ten days, and ought to have known better than come directly to this city, where he is well known as a savory character. Something more than a year ago Dempsey and a companion held up a compositor named Nelson Cavanaugh, on his way home at an early hour in the morning. His watch was found in the possession of Mike Lawler, then an Eighth Ward saloon-keeper, and now of the Ninth Ward. All three were held to the Criminal Court upon evidence of guilt, but Judge Williams, because Dempsey's parents were respectable, and Eric's father had for years been in the employ of the street railway, discharged the young men, although they pleaded guilty. The case caused no little indignation at charged the young men, although they pleaded guilty. The case caused no little indignation at the time, and this was soothed by a statement emanating from the Criminal Court that Lawler, who was in reality the culprit, was to be put through. The case was never heard of since. Dempsey was saved a term in the Penitentiary, but he is now in a fair way to get what he has so long been trying to get.

MILITIA NOTES.

A. J. REDDICK has been elected Captain of E Company, Twelfth Infantry.

JAMES HALLIDAY has been appointed First Sergeant of F Company, First Regiment. the Sixteenth Battalion, has tendered his resig-

PRIVATE FRED C. LOVEJOY has received his appointment as Commissary Sergeant of the First Regiment.

It is about decided that the cavalry will occupy their present quarters another year, with an increase of rent. E. M. Almas has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company A, Ninth Battalion, vice D. W. Arnold, promoted. A BUSINESS meeting of Company I, Second Regiment, was held at the residence of Capt. Vord yesterday afternoon. Ford yesterday afternoon.

CAPT. A. J. BAKER, D Company, Sixth Regiment, has requested leave of absence from April 29 to Aug. 29. Approved. R. K. Goss, Second Lieutenant of C Company, First Cavalry, has tendered his resignation on account of removal from the State.

Frank De Lannay, First Lieutenant of I Company, Third Regiment, has tendered his resignation on account of removal from the State.

CAPT. C. A. E. KOCH, Company I, First Regiment, has requested the dishonorable discharge of Private Thaddeus D. Daken for the good of the service. CAPT. CHARLES S. DIEHL has requested the honorable discharge of Privates Henry B. Wentz, Charles L. Bonney, and Charles H. Solo-mon. Approved. mon. Approved.

CAPT. E. O. SPEARE, of I Company. Third Infantry, has requested the dishonorable discharge of Private John Bastian on account of disobe-

It is expected that the First Regiment will turn out in full force upon the Oconomowoc trip next July, as the proposition seems to meet with general favor.

QUITE a number of graduates of the First Regiment Cadet Corps have joined companies in the main organization, and more are expected to follow suit soon.

MAJ. S. W. SCOTT, commanding the Sixteenth Battalion, has recommended the appointment of Dr. Charles H. McCallister as Assistant Sur-geon, vice Hutchinson, resigned. CAPT. H. G. PURINOTON, Company A, Sixth Infantry, has requested the discharge, for the good of the service, of Privates W. N. Nye, John M. Dickermau, Arthur G. Woodruff, and John D.

CAPT. GEORGE R. NICHOLS, K Company, First Regiment, has requested the discharge of Privates Frank G. Barnard, Mark B. Frost, James E. Touzeleis, and Thomas A. Davis for the good of the service. CAPT. GEORGE W. TAYLOR, B Company, Sixth Regiment, has requested the honorable dis-charge of Private Charles S. Thomas, and the dishonorable discharge of Private Elwa Clancy, for the good of the service.

MAJ. E. P. TOBEY, commanding Battery D, has recommended the discharge, for the good of the service, of the following members: Privates John M. Bell, Edward Carey, Edward Curtin, Timothy J. Durcy, J. D. M. Fee, John McFann, Patrick Quinlan, Joseph Shoemaker, and Thomas Sullivan.

THE Committee on Militia Affairs in the Na-tional House of Representatives has reported a bill to the House for organizing, arming, and The Committee on Militia Affairs in the National House of Representatives has reported a bill to the House for organizing, arming, and disciplining the National Guard. The bill as reported will, of course, call out a vigorous "kick" from the Democrats, but it is earnestly to be hoped that it will pass and become a law.

The Board of Officers of the Second Regiment held a meeting last Monday evening, at which it was voted that the organization should take an indefinit vacation, although the officers were to meet once a month, and the command should not disband. Their arms are to be stored in one of the warehouses of Field, Leiter & Co., for the present. The reason of this action is on account of the regiment not being able to secure quarters for an armory.

An amendment to the hy-level of the First

of the regiment not being able to secure quarters for an armory.

An amendment to the by-laws of the First Regiment has been prepared for the consideration of the officers. The amendment provides for the recognition of the Cadet Corps of the organization; that such corps shall be under the supervision of the Lieutemant-Colonel; that a line officer shall be appointed as commandant and drillmaster of the corps; that boys between the agree of 15 and 26 may enlist; that the term of enlistment shall

attaining a suitable age.

A RADIOAL change has been made in the matter of bonds of commanding officers of companies, and in accordance therewith the Adjutant-General has issued and forwarded to such officers a copy of the new torm, together with an order, which reads as follows: "Each commanding officer of a company will at once execute the new bond and forward through regimental headquarters to the Adjutant-General, Springfield, Ill. Four sureties, including the commanding officers, must be furnished. Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, and separate companies will be charged with the prompt execution of this order. No State money will be forwarded to any officer not complying with this order. The old bonds will be canceled and returned on the fulfillment of the above requirement."

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The annual election for village officers in Hyde ark Tuesday should call out a full vote. The regular Republican ticket is made up as follows: For Village Trustees, Martin H. Foss, Horace R For Village Trustees, Martin H. Foss, Horace R. Hobart. George L. Ford, Thomas W. Johnstone, Frank M. Webster, and Daniei A. Pierce; for Village Clerk, Frank S. Blain. The record of the present Board of Trustees has been so satisfactory during the past year, showing a reduc-tion of \$108,000 in the indebtedness, besides ex-penditures in carrying out a large number of improvements, that there was a very general improvements, that there was a very general request for their recliection, and four of them—Messrs. Foss. Ford, Hobart, and Johnstone—have consented to run again. The two new candidates. Messrs. Pierce and Webster, are excellent citizens. An opposition ticket, made up by a few Democrate and sulconkeepers, is in the field, but it has no strength unless Republicans neglect to come out. With a full vote the Republican majority should be 600 or 800. It would be a standing disgrace to the Republican party in Hyde Park if, on the eve of a Presidential election, it should be defeated by a self-nominated opposition ticket.

ENGLEWOOD.

the very best given since Miss Irschick's engagement. While it was not altogether faultiess, yet the few shortcomings could be easily overlooked. Miss Irschick, as the unfortunate mother, was unusually effective, and the applause she received showed how well she was appreciated. The parts of the two brothers, Don Cæsar and Don Mannel, could hardly have been in better hands than those of Messrs. Rodenborg's and Ravene's. The former particularly showed such unusual power that he fairly shared the honors of the evening with the great tragedienne. Mr. Helmer as Capitan and Mr. Klotz as Botemund, lenders of the choruses, were also very effective. Miss Spahn as Beatrice might have been stronger, but she did well enough not to mar the performance. She had evidently taken great pains in studying her part, and did better than as Queen in "Griseidi's" last week. last week.

Miss irschick will appear once more next Sunday, and will then shake the dust of America from her feet and return to Germany.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL VAUGHAN. SAMUEL YAUGHAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 18.—Samuel Vaughan, a young man 25 years of age, was found dead in his bed at the residence of J. Barr McCutcheon, near Badger's Grove, this county, yesterday. He had retired in apparant good health, and, fulling to come down to breakfast, he was called. On going to his room he was found to be dead.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., LL.D.

ing to come down to breakfast, he was called. On going to his room he was found to be dead.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., LL.D.

New Fork Tribune, April 18.

Dr. Samuel Osgood, well known as a clergyman and man of letters, died suddenly at his residence in this city yesterday morning, after a very brief lliness.

Dr. Osgood was born in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 30, 1812. He was a descendant of John Osgood, one of the founders of Andover, Mass. He graduated A. B. at Harvard College in 1822, and entering the Cambridge Divinity School, he graduated B. D. in 1835. In 1837 he was settled over a church in Nashua. N. Y. Previous to this he had been the editor, with James Freeman Clarke, of the Western Messenger, at Louisville, Ky., a periodical which for a time maintained a high literary rank. In 1841 he became pastor of the Western Messenger, at Louisville, Ky., a periodical which for a time maintained a high literary rank. In 1841 he became pastor of the Western Messenger, at Louisville, Ky., a periodical which for a time maintained a high literary rank. In 1840 he became pastor of the Western Messenger, at Louisville, Ky., a periodical which for a time maintained a high literary rank. In 1841 he became pastor of the Western Messenger, at Louisville, Ky., a periodical which for a time maintained a high literary rank. In 1840 he became pastor of the Western 1850 to 1854 he was control of the Messiah. In this city, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Dewey. Here for twenty years he remained, holding an excellent position among metopolitan clergy. From 1850 to 1854 he was one of the editors of the Church of the Messiah was severed in 1889, and he went to Europe for rest and health. Upon his return. In 1870, he withdrew from the Unitarian connection, and united himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he took orders. Since that time he has been engaged in various literary work, only occurred to the season of the consistency of the occasional orations, lectures, and addresses which he has delivered from time to the has been en

FIRES.

Chicago Visited by a Couple of Extensive Blazes.

The Loss About \$50,000, and the Insurance Somewhat Larger.

The Dangers of the High Wind Averted by the Bravery of the Firemen.

In Extensive Fire at Indianapolis-Burning of a Large Number of Horses.

A PLANING-MILL BLAZE. any other that has occurred in this city for some weeks broke out in the West Division about half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and for a time, owing to the high wind, threatened to sweep over considerable territory. The locality was the triangle bounded by Lumber, Dodge, and Bates streets, within gunshot of the Twelfth-street bridge. On the south there is a vacant block, but northeast, north, and west there are lumber-yards. Within the triangle there are seven buildings,—two brick and five frame,—all but one of which were destroyed. The largest was a planing-mill, and the next a frame,—all but one of which were destroyed. The largest was a planing-mill, and the next a molding-shop, the others, with one exception, being used for offices. The planing-mill was situated on the corner of Bates and Dodge streets. East of it, facing Bates street, were a "chicken-coop" and two frame buildings. On Lumber street there were two offices and the molding-shop. In the rear of these buildings lumber had been piled. The north angle is occupied by a one-story wooden structure used for smelting purposes. It, however, was separated from the other buildings by a space thirty or forty feet wide, given up to railroad-tracks. From this description it will be seen that there was plenty of material immediately at hand for the fire to work upon.

publican majority should be 600 or 801. It would be a standing disgrace to the Republican party of the control of the control

story brick building, 30x70, owned and occupied by Hearson & Payne, constructors and builders. The heat from the planing-mill set fire to the doors and windows, and the structure was totally destroyed, only a small portion of the walls remaining. Their loss was about \$1,000, which is partially covered by insurance, though the company could not be learned.

The lumber-yard on the east side of Lumber street extended from the street to the river, and from No. 34 southeast to the City Elevator at the foot of Bates street. The yard belonged to Holden & Pendleton, and the only loss on stock was the scorching of a single pile of hard lumber. The office at No. 34 Lumber street was a two-story frame building, which caught fire from the sparks of the planing-mill. The upperstory of the office and the stables in the rear were damaged to the extent of \$100; fully insured.

story of the office and the stables in the rear were damaged to the extent of \$100; fully insured.

Between this and the elevator was a two-story frame building about twenty feet square used as an office, and owned by Munger, Wheeler & Co. There was about \$75 loss on this building, all the books and papers having been saved.

The total loss was in the neighborhood of \$36,-000, on which there is an insurance of about \$17,000.

Sparks from the fire were blown all over the South Division by the strong southwest wind that was blowing, and it was greatly feared that some of them would kindle fires that would cause the Fire Department considerable trouble. A sharp lookout seems to have been kept, however, and, though several such fires were started, they were easily extinguished. In one firstance only did the damage amount to anything. This was at the boarding-house of John Helphen, No. 228 Sherman street. A flying ember was blown in at a second-story window, which was open, and falling upon a bed set it afire. It was extinguished without turning in an alarm. Damage, \$25.

COAN & TEN BROEK BUILDING. COAN & TEN BROEK BUILDING.

The alarm from Box 382 at 4:21 yesterday morning was turned in by Watchman Gibbs, who discovered fire in the north wing of a large three-story brick building on the northwest corner of Ann and Randolph streets, used for manufacturing purposes, and familiarly known as the Coan & Ten Broek carriage-factory, although that firm has not occupied it for some few years past. The building covers nearly one-half the square block. The main portion is quite old, and is regarded as a landmark, but the additions on the north and westwere good and substantial buildings. In the middle was a large square open court, which divided the structure into four wings. The engine-room, in which the fire originated, is in the lower part of the north wing. When the firemen reached the building they experienced considerable difficulty in getting directly at the fire, and it soon spread from floor to floor amongst the combustible material which was lying about on every side, and at 4:48 Marshail Swenie said that the blaze was perceptibly gaining ground, and turned in a second alarm. By 5 o clock the flames had obtained great headway, and the entire destruction of the building and contents seemed imminent. Through the stairways and various passageways the fire had made its way into the east and west wings, and to all three floors of the north wing. Several piles of lumber in the court and on the outside of the factory had also caught fire, and the blaze was a hot one. A freesh southwest breeze carried the volume of smoke and burning embers off to the northeast, greatly endangering a large tract studded with frame buildings. Fortunately all escaped.

From the court and from the street and alleys surrounding the building on the north and east, the firemen worked with a will, and when at last an hour later the fire was substantially out, they said to each other that a mighty good job had been made of it. The north wing was not supply described with stare the attifuce of the north wing and such of the first floor of The alarm from Box 382 at 4:21 yesterday norning was turned in by Watchman Gibbs. who discovered fire in the north wing of a larg

IOWA RAILHOAD MATTERS:
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Das Moines, Ia., April 15.—In May, 1875, George McKee and other persons gave their notes agreeing to pay to the Grinnell & Montezuma Railroad Company certain sums when the road was completed and cars running thereon from Grinnell to Montezuma, if done within one year. The road was built and cars running within the time. But to save a distance of three miles connection was made with the Central lowa Railroad track three miles from Grinnell, and the track of that Company has been since used, precisely as if the Grinnell & Montezuma had laid their own track, which would have been parallel to it. McKee refused to pay his note for \$300, on the ground that the Company had not completed their contract by building a road from Grinnell to Montezuma. The Court below gave judgment on the note for plaintiff. The defendant appealed, and the Supreme Court decides that the construction of a road beginning three miles from Grinnell cannot be regarded as completing a road from Grinnell to Montezuma. The contract was not for the IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

The damage done to the contents of the manuactory is estimated at \$3,000, which is probably bout correct. This is fully covered by \$8,500 nsurance, located as follows:

Traders' of Chicago, Columbia, German of Balimore, German of Rochester, \$1,000 each; Marine and Pheenix, \$1,000 each; Marine and Pheenix, \$1,000 each; Marine and Springfield, \$600

each.
The building is owned by Mrs. Hattie R. Green, of New York City, and is insured by Wyman's agency of this city. The damage is fully up to the estimate of \$5,000, and may reach \$5,000, as included with the building.

Wyman is out of town, but his bookkeeper, Mr. Lesch, was found at his home, No. 100 Judd street. To the best of his recollection the insurance was \$24,000, distributed in some four-teen different companies.

As to the exact origin of the fire nothing is known. It was not under great headway when discovered by Mr. Gibb, but had evidently been smoldering for a long time. A spark from the boiler fires of Saturday may have gotten beneath the floors and started a smoldering fire there, which could not be seen by the watchman on his rounds.

AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 18.—Before daylight this morning the livery and feed stable con-nected with J. H. Russell & Co.'s undertaking establishment, the largest in the State, was de-stroyed by what is believed to have been an in-cendiary fire, entailing the destruction of cendiary fire, entailing the destruction of twenty-seven horses, six hacks, and ten wagons and buggies. The fire was located in the centre of the business part of the city, but was so well handled that aside from slight damage, the ad-joining buildings were not injured. The estab-lishment consisted of brick fronts on Kenucky avenue belonging to the estate of he late Gen. Jeff C. Davis, and on daryland street, which were not injured further than the finishing. They were occupied by Mr. Russell's family and a number of tenements for iving purposes. They were joined by frame heds in which the stock and vehicles were kept Here was where the fire broke out, and they were entirely destroyed. Every one was asleep were entirely destroyed. Every one was asleep when the flames were discovered, and several narrow escapes were made. The most remarkable was that of the family of one of the stable employes, who were awakened by the crash of their cooking-stove plunging through the floor, which had burned out from under it. Mr. Russell is said to have rescued a favorit driving horse by crawling into the stable on his hands and knees and loosing the animal. His individual loss is about \$1,000 on household furniture and vehicles. He is insured for \$1,000 in the Milwaukee Mechanic's. The firm losses may aggregate \$7,500, which is covered by the following policies:

ing policies:
Rhode Island
......
Newark of New Jersey
Amazon, Cincinnati
La Caisse Générale
....
New York Allianoe
...
Et Nicholas New York 

DANGERS OF STEAM-PIPES. The question as to whether steam-pipes car et fire to wood with which they come in contact is often discussed by insurance agents and those who use steam, the latter referring to their experience, and claiming that there is no risk of fire from that source. But fires do occur, nevertheless, and some of the companies have instructed their agents in this city to insist that, in all cases where steam is used for heating or drying purposes, the woodwork must be distant from the pipes at least the diameter of the pipes used. All manufacturers and practical mechanics admit that steam pipes will reduce wood to a condition of charcoal. There are numerous ways in which the charred surfaces may become moistened. When dried, the oxygen in the air is condensed in the charcoal, taking the place of the moisture, and the heat from the pipes is sufficent to ignite the charcoal. often discussed by insurance agents and

AT BARRIE, ONT. BARRIE, Ont., April 18,-A fire this morning goods; E. B. Crompton & Co., dry goods; W. C.
McLean, druggist; J. Henderson, hardware; J.
W. Hastings, jeweler; and Thomas Didsworth,
baker. Loss on buildings and stock, \$35,000; insurance, \$30,000.

IN NEW YORK. New YORK, April 18.—The brass-works of Nathan Dreyfus, No. 94 Fulton street, burned today. Loss, \$50,000; partially insured.

THE RAILROADS.

VANDERBILT OBJECTS.

VANDERBILT OBJECTS.

A morning paper whose railroad column is notoriously run in the interest of the Lake Shore and New York Central Railroads devoted considerable space yesterday morning to show that The Thibure had blundered badly when it announced that Commissioner Fink had called a meeting of the "High Joints," to be held in New York Tuesday. At the same time the paper shows by a New York dispatch that the information in The Thibure was correct, but contends that the item in question was "no scoop," because the managers of the Chicago roads had voted against the holding it, because, as intimated in The Thibure, were determined to interrogats Vanderbilt managers have voted against holding it, because, as intimated in The Thibure, the Wabash and Grand Trunk were determined to interrogats Vanderbilt about certain actions, especially his efforts to prevent them from securing adequate terminal facilities in this city. Vanderbilt is not yet ready to have those questions brought up, and hence his anxiety to stave off the meeting.

Another attack is made on The TRIBURE because it stated that under the present time schedule the Wabash and other St. Louis lines could beat the time made by the Chicago roads from Omaha by about twelve hours. This item is stigmatized as nonsense. The following from the St. Louis Proposition, which appeared a day previous to the publication of The TRIBURE article, will show that the Vanderbilt orygan simply tried to ridicule the matter, because Vanderbilt, or rather the Lake Shore, are the only obstacles in the way of having the Chicago roads the same chance as their St. Louis roads:

"The Chicago papers seem to derive a great deal of consolation from the fact that, at the Time Convention held there Wednesday, the railroad companies that have the determining power in the making of the time schedules from St. Louis and Chicago to the Eastern scaboard had insisted upon continuing the present running arrangement, and that the connecting railroads acquiesced in that determination. The Wabash

the better, and it is probably for this reason it is decided to change the route west from Corydon.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy recently purchased the Des Moines & St. Joe narrow-gauge road, and so have a narrow-gauge road for sale. Recent events indicate they have found a place to put it, and that it will be utilized in extending the narrow-gauge from Winfield, in Washington County, via Marshall and Brighton, into Keokuk County at once. A large quantity of second-hand narrow-gauge rail and other material is being delivered at Winfield. It is believed the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy are behind it, and will iron and equip the road with the material of the Des Moines & St. Joe.

A company composed of prominent businessmen and capitalists has been organized, to be known as the Des Moines & Kansas City Railway Company, to build a railroad from this city to Kansas City. Its capital is to be \$4,000,000, in shares of \$100 each. Enough stock has already been taken to set the project in motion. The officers elected are: President, William M. Jones; Vice-President, George Lendrum: Treasurer, P. M. Cassady; Secretary, Charles Jones. The matter was not known until the company was organized. There has been no preliminary talk about it; nor effort made to work up public interest. The Directors say they mean business; that the road will be built, and the money is ready for that purpose; which indicates that some other big railroad or Eastern syndicate is behind it. The President, immediately after the company was organized, went East to perfect the financial arrangements for further progress.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 18.—The fearful tumble in Louisville & Nashville stock has been the universal topic of discussion here for the past forty-eight hours, but things here have quieted lown very much. As soon as the panic is over, down very mich. As soon as the panic is over it is discovered that the break was due entirely to a number of false reports sprung at the same time, and followed by a bear movement so fleet and swift that there was no time to recover of

and swift that there was no time to recover or contradict until nearly the close of the market. It seems incredible that so absurd a rumor as the statement that the City of Louisville was selling its stock could have affected the market, when it is well known that the State Senate has by a virtually unanimous vote killed the bill giving the city authority to sell. The movement in favor of selling has been entirely abandoned. The true story of the suit against the road, used by the bears on Saturday, shows that the total amount involved is \$225,000, which is to be shortly paid the Nashville & Chattanooga Company, and which cannot be collected within four or five years. The correction of these stories has gone on to New York, and holders are confident that the stock will recover to its true value, as determined by its assets and earnings.

To the Western Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 18.—The rumors and

the stock will recover to its true value, as determined by its assets and earnings.

To the Western Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 18.—The rumors and stories circulated in New York Saturday to depress Louisville & Nashville stock are pronounced here as false. No cases of yellow-fever have occured at either Memphis or New Orleans, both cities being remarkably healthy. Projected combinations and the building of new railroads to Charleston, recent movements of the Louisville & Nashville, are purely sensational. The statement that the City of Louisville would sell her stock is entirely without foundation, the Lexislature having defeated the bill authorizing the sale. The attachment of funds of the Louisville & Nashville and Nashville & Chattanooga Railroads, at the financial agency of the Company in New York, Saturday, is believed to be a part of a conspiracy to depress the price of stock. It is not believed that any claim of damages can be sustained, even at the end of many years' tedious litigation which the parties bringing suit will now undoubtedly encounter. Business on the Louisville & Nashville Road continues unexampled in its history, and while business on Eastern lines has materially declined, that on the Louisville & Nashville is steadily maintained.

W., ST. L. & P.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CATUR, Ill., April 18.—Our citizens, at DECATUR. Ill., April 18.—Our citizens, at this time, are jubilant over the commendable action of the City Council last night respecting the railroad interests of Decatur. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, through the General Superintendent of the road, R. Andrews, make the following proposition to the Council: "That, if Decatur will donate the free use of water to the amount of \$15,00, we will add twelve additional stalls to our round-house, and make Decatur the division point of our runs between Chicago and St. Louis, and will do such shop repairs there as we will find to our advantage to do."

This proposition was accepted by a unanimous vote of the Council, and therefore Decatur will be the permanent headquarters of the Chicago and St. Louis Divisions of the Wabash Railway when the air-line road to Chicago is in operation. Your correspondent is reliably informed that the Wabash Company will soon erect a large new freight depot on 301 feet of ground two blocks west of the Union Depot, which will give the Company largely-increased facilities for handling freight and expediting business.

COLFAX'S BLUE-FLANNEL SHIRT.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 17.—A life of Senato

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

South Bend, Ind., April 17.—A life of Senator Blaine, printed in your paper to-day, signed "A Stalwart Scratcher," and dated at Idaho Springs, Colo., contains the following:

"It is told of him [Mr. Blaine] that, being invited to meet a party of Englishmen of note somewhere in the country at dinner, he carried with him an evening costume, the unusual advice of the ladies to the contrary nothwithstanding. When the foreigners appeared at table in conventional swallow-tails and immaculate white ties the fair Americans were glad their distinguished compatriot had disregarded their counsel and could show the swells from abroad that he was not behind them in knowledge of the ways of the world. How different was the absence of tact attributed to poor Schuyler Colfax, when visiting Virginia City, Nev. Noticing that the majority of the men there wore, in their daily pursuits and visits to their mines, blue flannel shirts, he seemed to think it would be politic for him and gratifying to the vanity of his entertainers if he adopted their favorit garment. A grand dinner was arranged in his honor. Great was the amusement of his hosts and his own mortification when he appeared at the banquet clad in blue flannels in the midst of a company of world-traveled gentlemen attired as befitted the occasion."

So far as the above refers to me, there is not a word of truth in it, nor even the slightest foundation for it. And, as I have quite as high an opinion of Senator Blaine's tact as his eulogist, I cannot comprehend his motive for publishing this utter falsehood about me. My valued friend, ex-Gov. Bross, President of The Tribune Company, who was with me at the banquet, and many dinner parties besides, could inform this "Scratcher" that this blue-flannel is, in warp and woof, a fraud. Yours respectfully,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18.—Harry Moak, a well-known railroad man, formerly yardmaster of the Chicago & Alton here, and who was killed at Minneapolis Thursday, was buried here to-

BALTIMORE CLEARINGS. DAL HMORE CLEARINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASBINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The aggregate clearings of the Baltimore Clearing-House for last week were \$14,500,000, an increase of \$4,625,-000 over the corresponding week of last year. DENIS KEARNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 18.—Kearney's brother this evening reported that the agitator has left the city, but only temporarily, and will be produced when a demand is made for him, which will probably be Monday. JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ADR IAN, Mich., April 18.—Gov. Croswell last evening appointed Silas B. Gaskill, of Lapeer, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, in place of the Hon. Augustus C. Baldwin, resigned.

NO YELLOW-FEVER IN MEMPHIS. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 18.—There is no yellow.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

DEATHS John and Says.

Funeral from 105 West Lake et. Monday, April B, at II o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

May her soul rest in peace.

PANESI—Saturday. April IT, at 8:15 o'clock a.m.

John, infant child of Joseph and Chiara Panes.

and 8 months.

Funeral this Monday. April 18 from parents readence, No. 20 West Randolph-sk, at II o'clock a sharp, to C. & N. W. R. R. depos, those by are started and provided the standy invited.

HOWARD—On the 18th inst, of paesmonia Jay. Howard Cemetery. Prierids of the ramay invital.

HOWARD—On the 18th inst., of pneumons, John oldest son of Patrick J. and Alice B. Howard, and years and 2 months.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday at Il o'clost a. m. from 339 Centre-av. by carriages to Caivary Cen.

O'MARA—Sunday, April 18, Elizabeth O'Mara, youngost daughter of Thomas and Hannah O'Mara. Funeral from residence, corner Thirty-sixth and Halsted-sta., Tuesday, April 20, by carriages to Cat. JONES Sunday, April 18, Margaret, beloved win a JONES Sunday, April 18, Margaret, beloved win a P. J. Jones and sister-in-law of P. R. Dever, of North Wellast, aged 24 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 67 Chicago-ar, at Bo o'clock sharp, Tuesday, by carriages, KEARNS—On April 18, William Kearns, and Syears. cears.
Funeral will take place from his late residence. In
Sebor-st., on Tuesday, 20th, at 11 o'clock a. m., to a.
Patrick's Church, from there to Calvary by care.

[3" Kingston (Ont.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. MAJ. JOSEPH KIRKLAND WILL BRAD
paper before the George H. Thomas Post.
A. R., at their bail, Nos. 167 and 189 Washington-et.
the occasion of their "Camp Fire" Fridar twent
He has chosen for his subject: "The Opening of a
War. Impressions concerning the West Virginia
First Peninsular Campaigns." THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE TOU Men's Blaine Club will be held at their to room in the Grand Pacific Hotel this rewent which time the Club will be addressed brains which time the Club will be addressed brains.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st., General Auctiones Monday Morning, April 19, at 18 o'ch. NO. 668 Michigan-av., Between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sta.
We sell the entire Furniture and Outfit

AUCTION SALES.

PARLOR, CHAMBER, & DINING-ROOM

Piano, Carpets, Bedding, Crockers Glass and Table Ware, KITCHENWARE, ETC. All good Furniture, in fine order, ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Aust

FINE ART DEPOSITORS

220 Wabash-av. THE REMAINING STOCK OF

Oil Paintings Engravings, And Mirrors,

WILL POSITIVELY BE CLOSED OUT DES Sale Tuesday, Apr. 20,

At 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. ELISON. FLERSHEIM & CO., Audia By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Regular Trade Sale, Tuesday, April 20, 9:30 a. u. DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Alpacas, Fur Hats,
Table Oil Cloths, Parasols, Ribbons,
Straw Goods, Carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners. Another Large, Very Large,

AUCTION SALE BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS,

Wednesday, April 21, at 9:30 a. m. propt. WE SHALL ALSO SELL A Large and Attractive Stock of

SHOES AND SLIPPE

By HENRY & HATCH, Successors to Chas. E. Haddin & Co., Audion 137 & 139 Wabash-av. AUCTION SALE Boots, Shoes, & Slippers,

Including Large Line CHICAGO-NADE Good, TUESDAY, April 20. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, REGULAR TRADE SALE

Dry Coods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Dress Goods, Silks, Notions, etc. Also 75 cases Straw Goods. At 10 o'clock & HENRY & HATCH, Auctions. J. EMERY, JR., Manager. By POMEROY & CO. Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-66

Rich and Elegant Sale FURNITURE OF MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE.

No. 137 Thirty-fourth-st. Monday Morning, April 19, at 10 o'clock Rich Parlor and Chamber Suits, Elegant Wilten and Stussel's Carpets, Dining-Room and Klichen Fudience, Bedsteads, Bedding, Crockery, &c. &c.
POMEROY & CO., Ancioneses, 23 and 30 Randonburg.

VOLUM

Is daily expres **IMPORT** 

SPRI Many of our n fore trading els

to \$75 for a Cus nit that our Good ity, are equal, if n thing they have Variety, Quanti Prices, we offer proachaote in the We now employ tom Cutters and Tailors, enabling

promptly and to y in regard to Styl Finish as second on this Continent EXAMINATION RES

POPULAR TAI 179, 181, OPEN TILL 9 P. M.

Our Shirts from good ma ished in the manner. We large lines Fancy Shirts Shirts, in all

have no equa WILSON 113 & 115 8

tall--First Floor. W

EL PRINCIPE Cigar ] OF KEY

Having secured the f Havana Tobacco, the under the world-known b EL PRINCIPI LA PERLA DE Are unexcelled in quantities of the best Havan received in regular shipments KANTZLER & HARGIS,

THORWART & ROEHLI

W. H. SCHIMPFERMAN

COOK

The undersign aubscriptions for until April 25 a after until turth . CHA EDW

E. S. IRA I H. J. 6 The Bonds will be ready look Co. 7s—maturing May exchange at par and inter market value. MONEY TO LOAN

GERE

We have still some \$5,00 unappropriated which w proved City Real Estate a sot less than \$5,000.00. TURNER & B TO R

**Tribune** 

A large Corne Vault, on the Apply to WM.

STATION BLANK STATIONERY All of Superior Quality and The J. M. W. JONES Su

FUR ST FURS preserved; in fire-proof rooms ty leave your Furs for them with BA son-st. (Tribuna 1